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FIVE CENTS A COPY

DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN PAUL PAINLEVÉ

Only Unexpected Readjustment However, It Is Said, Will Save Government

FINANCIAL POLICY YET TO BE DISCUSSED

Stable Majority Necessary If Plans Are to Be Pushed Through Parliament

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The first encounter of the new Government with Parliament has shown its fragility. Out of 600 members of the Chamber of Deputies only 221 voted for the Cabinet after hearing the ministerial declaration. There were 189 actively opposed. Thus Paul Painlevé, nominally obtaining a majority of 22, which is the smallest given an incoming government in recent years. But in reality it is much worse.

The Socialists, who, among others, abstained from voting, made it clear at the national council that abstention and mistrust and disapproval are synonymous. The Parliamentary Socialists preferred to interpret the instructions as giving them the right to refrain from definite opposition.

Stable Majority Needed

It remains, nevertheless, obvious that unless there is an unexpected readjustment the Bloc des Gauches is ended and the Painlevé Government must soon retire. Indeed, many observers consider that the crisis continues. M. Painlevé resigned, and dropped Joseph Caillaux in his reconstructed ministry in order, as he himself stated in a letter, to obtain a stable majority. It is necessary to find a stable majority if the financial solution is to be pushed through Parliament.

So far the financial policy and the Moroccan and Syrian events have not been specifically discussed. When they are other hostilities must manifest themselves. Moreover, M. Painlevé has to face a hostile Senate in which sits M. Caillaux, who withdrew, making serious charges regarding financial establishments' interests in advocating a capital levy.

Solid Opposition

The declaration was frigidly received, the only one of applause being for a passage of praise to Aristide Briand, the "man of Locarno."

M. Volante says: "A Ministry which obtains 220 votes out of 600 is condemned. It may prolong its existence a few days. The majority, if one can call a majority what is really a minority of favor, is composed of the Left parties, minus the Socialists, and some members of the old Bloc National."

"A solid opposition of the minority, which will be found in all divisions, has been formed and tomorrow will be swollen by 100 members of the Socialist Party. In his search for parliamentary equilibrium, M. Painlevé has lost a great part of his credit."

GAMBLERS BLOCKED IN SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—In a decision by the Third District Court of Salt Lake City, the pari-mutuel section of the Redd horse racing act is declared unconstitutional. This opens the way for the city to enforce its anti-gambling ordinance.

At the same time, Judge L. B. V. Light, who made the decision, denied the request made by the Utah State Fair Association and others conducting races in Utah for an injunction to restrain the city from interfering with the races.

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Few Go to the Polls In One-Ballot Town

By the Associated Press
Chicago, Nov. 4

ONLY 700 of Hobart, Ind., population of 5000 voted at yesterday's mayoral election, and not one voted Democratic. The Republican ballot was the only one, and has been the only one to elect officers in Hobart since it was incorporated as a town four years ago. David Livingston was elected Mayor.

SCHOOL-COLLEGE WORK TOGETHER IS MASON PLEA

New University of Chicago
Head in First Address
Points Way

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Let graduate schools and colleges work side by side, each enriching the other and the so-called "college problem" ceases to exist, said Dr. Max Mason, new president of the University of Chicago, in making his first appearance here before the Chicago Association of Commerce. How the university, industry and business should co-operate for their mutual benefit was explained.

The value of college research work to the industrial world in solving problems through education was described by these business and industrial leaders of Chicago.

Need of co-operation between individuals, states, and nations in problems of life was emphasized. "Neither individuals, states nor nations can direct their actions independently," he said. "Each new problem which life presents calls forth different viewpoints."

"Whether these result in conflict or are merged in co-operation depends on the spirit of treatment—or the spirit of fellowship, or the spirit of sportsmanship."

In discussing more directly the work of the University of Chicago, Dr. Mason referred to the fact that the well-known "Hughes report" (an exhaustive study of graduate schools by President Hughes of Miami University), was based upon a questionnaire submitted widely to representative faculty men of all the principal universities.

Dr. Mason continued, "The best of our business men are now scholars, in a broad sense, the best of our professors are men actually conscious of the lessons to be derived from the world of practical effort."

"The best scholarship is business-like; it is direct, tangible, whatever be its field. In universities, it is our duty to teach young men and women the merit of working as assistants in such enterprises."

"We have to implant in them a spirit like that which prevails in the crew of a racing yacht. Such a crew as you know is distributed in various duties, somewhat on a par in importance, all of them fitting together so as to make a swift boat swifter."

"Three things which are often emphasized by those who think of human relationships are: scholarship, fellowship, and sportsmanship. Sometimes, as it seems to me, these excellent things are spoken of as though they were separable, separable both intrinsically and in their applications."

"There is an inclination to assign to each a different field and function. For instance, scholarship is deemed the privilege of a group, such as a university college group; fellowship is considered something belonging to the outside world."

LOAN EMBARGO IS LIFTED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Makes
Welcome Announcement of Its Withdrawal—
General Satisfaction Expressed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 4.—Great Britain is tending to follow the United States in limiting foreign loans to countries where they are not likely to be spent for peaceful purposes. This emerges from the reservations made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night in announcing the long-expected withdrawal of the foreign loan embargo.

The City of London, he said, was now responsible for "using its freedom wisely and soberly." Regard is to be paid especially "not only to market capacities but to the position toward this country of would-be borrowers."

Preference is also to be given to "those issues which bring a high proportion of orders for goods immediately to this country's trade."

General satisfaction is expressed here at the removal of the embargo, and especially at the fact that it has been found possible without raising the bank rate. It thus strengthens the hopes of better times for depressed British trade. In this connection, it was to be noted that today's published British unemployed

Timid Mountain Sheep Come Running at Ranger's Whistle

Wary Bighorn Leave Inaccessible Peaks as Winter Approaches to Find Food and Protection at Montana Ranger Station

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The bighorn, or Rocky Mountain sheep, whose habitat is the highest peaks of the northeastern portion of Glacier National Park, are already trekking toward the Many Glacier ranger station, drawn by the knowledge gained in past winters that food and protection await them there.

For several winters a park service ranger has been assigned to this winter isolated station, whose real purpose in being there is to protect the sheep and other wild life of the park from the depredations of poachers and predatory animals.

With the burying deep in snow of their pastures high up along the Continental Divide, these sheep, drifting in from Chief Mountain to the north, from the Garden Wall and all directions within a radius of probably 50 miles. The first appear usually soon after Nov. 1, their numbers being constantly added to as the winter advances, until by the middle of February there are about 145 head quartered in the immediate vicinity of the ranger station on Lake McDermott. There they remain until well toward the first of May when the spring winds and rains have melted the deep snows to the extent that they can get back among the cliffs and obtain their feed in the

manner to which they are most accustomed. Feeding of the mountain sheep at Many Glacier has been carried on each winter since the winter of 1915-16, since which time provision has been made by the national park service. Last winter about 225 bales of hay were fed to them, along with some oats. As the winter progresses the sheep become very tame, will permit the ranger to come among them as they are feeding, and when scattered about on the hillsides will come running to him in response to his familiar whistle.

Not only are the mountain sheep cared for and fed during the winter by the park service, but along the southern and western borders of Glacier Park large numbers of deer are fed during the periods of deep snow.

Last winter more than 1400 white tail deer were fed during the winter by the park service, but along the southern and western borders of Glacier Park large numbers of deer are fed during the periods of deep snow.

By Special Cable
GLASGOW, Nov. 4.—The most fruitful vine in the world, so far as is known, flourishes in the vineyards of Klippen, in Stirlingshire, Scot. The harvest which it has yielded this season amounts to 2136 bunches of grapes.

The vine, which was planted 34 years ago, has been grown on the extension system. Its growth is not limited by pruning, and it now occupies a series of glass houses.

It belongs to the Gros Colmar family and bears a black grape of very fine flavor which commands a high price.

The owner, who has devoted his life to horticulture, has three other vines of the same species as the giant. One of the three vines this year yielded 700 and the other two 300 bunches of grapes each.

TOLEDO IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BOND ISSUE SUSTAINED BY COURT

TOLEDO, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—A number of bond issues aggregating about \$201,000 intended for public improvements, for the most part, have had their validity sustained by the Supreme Court of Ohio and work on some of the program will begin at once.

They were authorized by the City Council under the old state law which gave the city authorities power to issue bonds up to 2½ per cent of the duplicate.

The new Krueger debt limitation law became effective July 21 after the bonds were authorized but before they were issued and on this ground they were questioned.

Of the group of issues one for \$330,000 is for the purchase of old Armory Park in the civic center territory for a site for the new federal building. The Government indicated it will accept the old federal building and site in the downtown district and Treasury Department officials have been in Toledo securing data on new sites. Plan of the city to offer the civic center site appears to have met with favor. Other issues will provide for the paving of ten streets and five alleys.

"Never having felt right about it," the letter ran, "they wish at this time to pay for it. The enclosed bill will probably more than pay for the petrified wood."

The money was turned over to the Conscience Fund of the Treasury by the Department of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT WINS AT NEW ZEALAND POLLS

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 4 (AP).—The Government won a sweeping victory in today's general elections, assuring the Premier, Joseph G. Coates, a good majority in Parliament. The state of the parties at 65 seats, Labor 13, Nationalists 10, Independents 2. Miss Melville Grey Lynn was elected as the first woman member of Parliament.

National W.C.T.U. Convention

Detroit, Michigan
November 11-19

will be fully reported in
The Christian Science Monitor

WHEELER WARNS DRYS OF NATION TO "HOLD FAST"

Points to Good Work Done but Lays Stress on Things Yet to Be Accomplished

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—A sharp note of warning with congratulation for the accomplishments in prohibition enforcement down to this time are sounded in a report prepared by Wayne B. Wheeler, chief counsel, for presentation at the opening of the biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America at Chicago.

With 40 national wet organizations mobilizing against the prohibition amendment, Mr. Wheeler declares there must be eternal vigilance by the dry forces. Already there has been challenging opposition, he says, but adds that in the face of the fight the prohibition forces have moved up steadily.

"No similar policy of government has shown a more continuous, constructive gain," he asserts, adding, "The desperate ferocity of the opposition of the wet minority is a testimony to the increasing effectiveness of enforcement. We are winning all along the line."

Wet's Objective Exposed

Citing the activities of the association against the prohibition amendment and the National America League as typical of the work of the wet organizations, Mr. Wheeler informs his fellow dry workers that these associations are concentrating on two plans:

"Political campaigns to pick off the dries in Congress and state legislatures, and a publicity campaign of misrepresentation of prohibition."

"Their program, if successful," he argues, "means nullification of the federal law of the land and would be an object lesson in contempt for law unparalleled in history."

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Larz Anderson, former American Minister to Norway, are two of half-a-dozen or more men whom Mr. Wheeler says are named by the association against the prohibition amendment as contributors to their campaign funds to elect wet members of Congress.

These are the list of contributors: \$1000 each with other contributors named as follows: John P. Harris, \$1000; W. H. Woodin, \$1000; Frederick Brooks, \$500; Asher Lambert, \$500; A. S. Hutchins, \$500; and Grayson M. Murray, \$500.

Asserting that the "public sentiment which secured the enactment of the law can secure its observance and enforcement," Mr. Wheeler submits some suggestions for better law enforcement based on conferences with officers charged with that duty.

Some Suggestions

They include:

- The rousing of public sentiment with local communities through educational campaigns.
- Campaigns for the election of candidates avowedly for enforcement and in sympathy with the law.
- The aiding of faithful officers by reporting violations and supporting honest officers against unjust attacks.
- The removal of delinquent officials where other methods fail.

As an aid to law enforcement in the national field it is suggested that further efforts will be made to obtain legislation placing prohibition agents under the Civil Service; providing jail sentences for offenders engaged in the commercialized illegal liquor traffic; providing for the deportation of aliens convicted of violating the prohibition and narcotic laws.

In the realm of things done, Mr. Wheeler discusses at some length the reorganization plan recently put into effect. He lauds the co-ordination of the work of the coast guard, customs service and prohibition unit under a single head—Assistant Secretary.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Condensed Results of Elections

MALCOLM E. NICHOLS was elected Mayor of Boston, the first Republican winner in 15 years. James J. Walker (D.), State Senator, overwhelmingly defeated Frank D. Waterman (R.) for Mayor of New York. State constitutional amendments sponsored by Governor Smith of New York were approved. The New York lower House remains Republican. A. Harry Moore (D.), a wet, defeated Arthur Whitney (R.), a dry, for Governor of New Jersey. Mayor John W. Smith, opposed by the Ku Klux Klan, was re-elected in Detroit.

Three Ohio constitutional amendments were defeated. The Louisville mayoralty race between Joseph T. O'Neal (D.) and Arthur Will (R.) resulted in victory for the latter. O'Neal replaced an ex-Klansman on the Democratic ticket. Stewart Appleby's election to Congress keeps the Third New Jersey district in the Republican column.

A Democrat, John W. Moore, defeated a Republican, Thurman B. Dixon, in Kentucky, for Congress. Mrs. John T. Pratt, Republican and mother of five children, will be New York's first woman alderman. Her Democratic opponent was James A. O'Grady, son of former Senator O'Grady. Her husband was a classmate of President Coolidge at Amherst.

Mayor Albert I. Beach (R.), of Kansas City, was leading Ben Jaudon (D.), after a hot fight for re-election.

John L. Duval (R.), defeated Walter Myers (D.) for the Indianapolis mayoralty. Boulder, Colo., upheld the city manager form of government by a majority of 425 votes.

Vermont Turkeys 60 Cents a Pound

No Indications of a Slump This Year, Says Report From St. Albans

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP).—The price of real Vermont Thanksgiving turkeys is to be higher than ever this year, according to reports reaching this city from the turkey farms.

The present price is 60 cents a pound, while southern birds are selling for 45 cents. Orders for Vermont birds are being taken only at the price which will be prevailing three weeks from now.

Last year the market on Vermont turkeys slumped just before Thanksgiving, but it is stated that there are at present no indications of any reduction in the price this year.

DRUGGISTS LOSE LIQUOR LICENSES FOR VIOLATIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4 (Special).—Announcement has just been made by Elmer C. Pfeiffer, acting assistant United States attorney, that eight druggists, seven in Philadelphia and one in Mahanoy City, this state, have lost their permits to deal in intoxicating liquors because of the violation of the prohibition law.

These revocations have come about through the government suits to collect from the permit holders the amount of bonds put up to obey the law.

The reason the revocation of these permits was not made public before is because proceedings of this character are made in secret. The Government filed 13 suits in the United States District Court on "indemnity bonds" totaling \$78,000.

SAN FRANCISCO VOTES AGAINST POWER SALE AND RAIL PURCHASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP).—In electing nine supervisors of the "minority group" ticket at the municipal election here, yesterday, San Francisco voted disapproval of the sale of hydroelectric power from its Hetch Hetchy municipal project to a private corporation for distribution in the city.

This group, in its platform, opposed the contract recently entered into between the city and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the sale of Hetch Hetchy power, and favored acquisition of a municipally owned distribution system. It also stood for lower taxes.

BOSTON ELECTS M. E. NICHOLS TO MAYORALTY

Plurality of 21,790 Rolled Up in Contest in Which Ten Sought Office

FIRST REPUBLICAN CHOSEN IN 18 YEARS

Democrats Retain Control of City Council With Voting Strength of 13 to 9

Revised complete returns in Boston's municipal election which resulted in a Republican mayoral victory for the first time in 18 years, today gave Mayor-Elect Malcolm E. Nichols the substantial plurality of 21,790 over the field of nine contenders.

The latest figures disclose Mr. Nichols' aggregate vote at 64,436, an achievement attributed to an almost united Republican ballot, augmented by a considerable non-partisan support. While the Democratic strength was dissipated among a diversity of competing party factions, the Mayor-elect was not expected to poll a majority in this many-sided campaign. He received but 10,000 votes less than Mayor Curley four years ago.

The election stirred the Boston electorate to exceptionally heavy voting in all wards, 181,967 persons turning out to the polls yesterday. This figure represents one of the most active elections which the city has experienced in many years.

Democratic Vote Divided

Dividing the Democratic vote, Theodore A. Glynn, Mayor Curley's personally sponsored candidate, and Joseph H. O'Neill, the compromise candidate of the Fitzgerald-Lomas wing, at no time threatened Mr. Nichols' supremacy. Mr. Glynn led Mr. O'Neill with 42,484 votes, the latter receiving 31,915. Daniel Coakley, another Democrat, who further split the party's solidarity, was a poor fourth, with but 20,135 votes.

The complexion of the City Council remains quite preponderantly Democratic, the ward selections of yesterday resulting in the election of 13 Democrats and nine Republicans. Several of the City Council members were close, and although a further checking of the returns is in progress it is not expected that a recount will alter the positions of the winning candidates. Four members of the present council sought reelection, but George F. Gilbody of Dorchester was the only one to be returned.

Nonfunctional Administration

Mayor-elect Nichols gave assurance today that he would direct every effort toward the most harmonious relationship with the City Council, emphasizing that he was little concerned with the party affiliations of the councilmen, but rather stressing that "Boston belongs to no party, no group, no faction." He added:

"I want Boston to be well and economically governed. In announcing my candidacy for Mayor, I stated that the best reasons for a broader field of public service are to be found in a man's public life. In my campaign I found abundant proof of that statement in the expressions of good will from men and women throughout the city. It has been fully demonstrated that the citizens of Boston desire an honest, sound, broadminded administration of their municipal affairs."

"This is our city. It belongs to no party, no group, no faction. There is no Democratic, no Republican way of running a city. The management of municipal affairs ought to typify that which is best for the homes. I shall do my utmost to give Boston a clean, honest, efficient administration."

Council Is Democratic

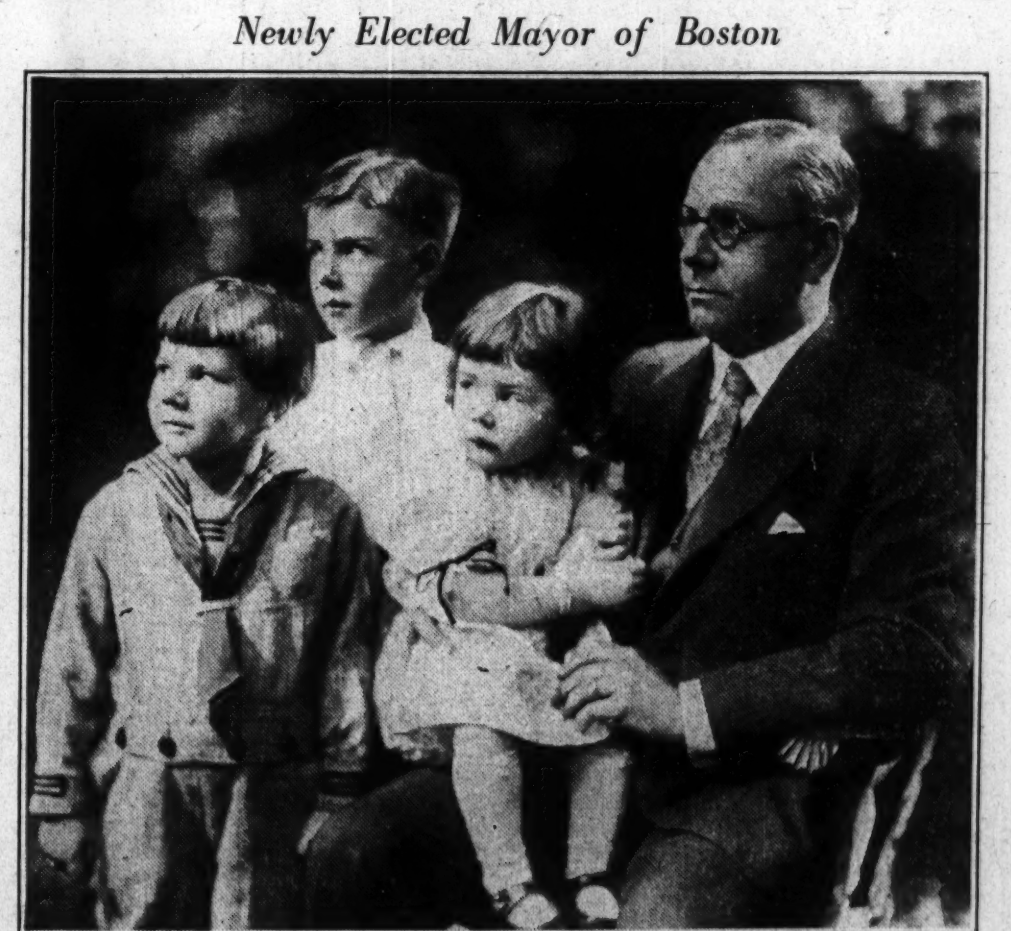
Mr. Nichols was, however, in no wise surprised that the legislative branch of the city government will not have a majority of Republicans. He expects any such overturn of political conditions. The Council election shows but one elected of the nine sitting on the body today, William C. S. Healey of East Boston. James A. Watson of Roxbury, and William J. Walsh of Dorchester, falling of re-election.

In the mayoral race Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, polled less than 10,000 ballots, while John A. Kelley, sheriff, and William T. A. Fitzgerald dropped even lower than that. In emphasizing the lower than that, Mr. Nichols said that the city government of the Governor's Council, received a combined vote of little more than 2000. Nor was Dr. Walter G. McLaughlin in the running at any time.

Municipal Primary Plan Is Adopted in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special).—The municipal primary plan of selecting candidates for city government officers was adopted in the city elections yesterday by a vote of 5325 against 872. Hereafter Democrats and Republicans will choose their municipal candidates in one primary, the Democrats taking Democratic ballots and nonpartisan Democrats and the Republicans doing likewise, along the same line followed in the state primaries. The new system will go into effect before the next city election in the fall of 1927.

Five aldermen, eight councilmen, three members of the school committee and a city clerk were elected. The total vote was only 7423 or less than 18 per cent of the voting population.



Mayor-elect Nichols with three of his most ardent supporters, his children. Left to right: Dexter Pingree, Clark Salisbury and Marjorie Edith.

lation of the city. It was the last so-called year election to be held, as under the biennial election plan adopted last spring, the entire city government will be elected at one time, every two years.

Victories for Republicans
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Municipal election results in two cities of Connecticut yesterday were regarded as notable victories for the Republicans. Issues involved in each instance were local. In New Haven John B. Towse, a Republican, was elected Mayor by 4709 over John J. Lane, Democrat, carried into power for the first time in eight years an entire Republican city administration. In Bridgeport, Mayor F. W. Behrens, Republican, re-elected, also saw a Republican administration chosen to support him. His own plurality was 1646.

Manchester Republican Wins
MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—Complete returns in the mayoralty election, here yesterday, give Arthur E. Moreau, Republican, 9861 votes; Timothy F. O'Connor, Democrat, 6611; Alderman Adolph Wagner, Independent, 5334. The Republicans elected eight aldermen and the Democrats five.

Prof. N. Marden, former policeman, was elected Mayor of Concord in yesterday's non-partisan election, with a margin of 324 over his opponent, Mayor Willis H. Flint. Both men are Democrats. The vote was: Marden 3857; Flint 3533.

R. S. Bauer to Be Lynn Mayor
LYNN, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Ralph S. Bauer, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected Mayor yesterday over John V. Phelan, lawyer and former service man, by vote of 15,174 to 12,122. Councilors-at-large elected were Dr. George W. Haywood, George W. Howe, John J. Joyce, and Lynn M. Ronger.

Ward councilmen elected were L. L. Farlow, J. A. McCallister, E. A. D. Beach, J. W. Morgan, W. A. Baldwin, F. J. Hamelin, F. E. Comer, and J. M. Dugan. The successful candidates for the school committee were Ernest W. Allen, Mrs. Carolyn M. Engler, Albert J. Healey, the Rev. William A. Lawrence, and Leon M. Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE MAYOR WINS FIFTH TERM

Edward W. Quinn Re-elected—Council Head Also Victor

Although winning by a narrower margin than two years ago, Edward W. Quinn was elected Mayor of Cambridge for the fifth time in the municipal elections yesterday. The latest count of the votes gave him a majority of 3046 votes over Ralph W. Robert, his only opponent, the total ballot being, Mr. Quinn 14,855, Mr. Robert 11,809.

Opposition to the re-election of John J. McCarthy, President of the City Council, to office, failed to materialize. Mr. McCarthy polled not only the largest number of votes but also passing Mayor Quinn's total by approximately 500.

With four out of eight candidates to be elected, Mr. McCarthy led with 12,338; Edward J. Sennott, 12,933; second; Councilman Charles H. Shea, 12,243; third; and Mrs. Whitman, 14,447; fourth. Councilman Daniel J. Leahy, present member from Ward 11, seeking election-at-large, was fifth with 10,561. The others received: Ruel W. Beach, 9757; Hugh G. Anderson, 8018; Councilman Daniel P. Collins, 7848.

The councilmen elected, by wards, were: F. D. Coady, 1; J. E. Mahler, 2; J. E. Curry, 3; D. K. Gallup, 4; R. N. Hamilton, 5; T. F. Murphy, 6; R. N. Cazzam, 7; A. Drinkwater, 8; R. M. Russell, 9; H. A. Skilton, 10; and J. J. O'Connor, 11.

The three successful candidates for the school committee were John F. Hayes, Mrs. Jesse P. Brooks and Raymond A. Fitzgerald.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert of Old English Madrigals and Folk Songs, Sanders Theater, 8:15. Address, "History in the Making," by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 8. Motion picture, "Cape Cod Beckons You," auditorium, Alden Park Manor, Brookline, 8.

Address by Robert Haver Schaeffer at open meeting of the Recorded Music Club of Boston, Public Library, 8.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15. Colonial—"Elle Janis, in 'Puzzles of 1925'."

Copley—"The Creaking Chair," 8:15. Majestic—"The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," 8:15.

Keith's—"Vandeville, 2 & 3." New Park—"The Student Prince," 8:15. Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Douglas MacLean in 'Seven Keys to Baldpate'."

Metropolitan—"Norma Talmadge, in 'Graustark'."

Musical
Jordan Hall—Richard Crooks, tenor, 8:15. Sanders Theater—"The English Soldier," 8:15.

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Postmaster: Better Eggs are always good—Postmaster: Better Eggs are always good—Postmaster: Better Eggs are always good.

No meal is better than this butter.

FAIRMONT'S
Better Butter

CITY GETS TRAINED EXECUTIVE IN ELECTION OF MR. NICHOLS

His Entry Upon Four-Year Term as Boston's Mayor in January Will Follow Career of Public Service in Municipal, State and Government Posts

Equipped with the experience of long public service during which time he has won elective offices to the Boston City Council, the former Board of Aldermen, and the State Legislature, and held for the last several years the responsible office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Malcolm E. Nichols will enter upon his four-year administration at the City Hall, Jan. 1, broadly trained for his task.

Mr. Nichols is a native of Portland, Me. He has lived in Massachusetts for the last 30 years, and now resides at 795 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. He has three children, two sons, Clark Salisbury and Dexter Pingree Nichols, and one daughter, Marjorie Edith Nichols.

Starting his education in the Portland public and high schools, and later graduating from Harvard, Mr. Nichols entered the political field by writing on political topics at various times for Boston newspapers.

Elected to Legislature
Mr. Nichols was elected to the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906.

There he made a member of the legislative committee on Metropolitan affairs where he gave active and constructive service. His was the much-discussed smoke controlling bill. He was also the author of an employers' liability bill, and a workmen's compensation measure. The bill which became law providing for the construction of the Andrew Square subway and terminal was his for he took keen interest in all legislation which had to do with Boston in any way.

He studied law nights and was admitted to practice in Massachusetts while a Representative in the Legislature from old Ward 10, in this is the district in which he earned his first political honors.

Charles H. Shea, Republican leader, at first opposed Mr. Nichols' essay into politics but as the young man proved a worthy contender he was admitted to the leading Republican circles where he always "showed his independence," as a friend put it today.

Service in the Common Council, of which he was president, then in the Board of Aldermen and then three years in the House of Representatives followed by four years in the State Senate constitute the new Mayor's preliminary political career.

On Taxation Committee
When the Legislature passed the Soldiers' Bonus Law, it was the committee on taxation, of which Mr. Nichols was chairman, that framed the financial measure whereby the burden was distributed by taxing each voter five cents.

This produced the necessary \$20,000,000 for Massachusetts World War veterans.

Then followed Mr. Nichols' important service to the State in the field of public finances. He was chairman of the special commission on taxation in 1918, all the recommendations of which were followed by the Legislature. Among these was a measure for a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of the individual income tax law; and a measure imposing a new franchise tax upon corporations. At the request of Mayor Peters he handled at the legislative session of 1919 the tax adjustment which provided a needed pay increase for city employees.

His appointment on the special legislative committee on the budget in 1917 was in recognition of the practical experience he had gained in the study of state and city tax laws, begun during his early days of service in the common council. The state budget law recommended by this committee has prevented extravagance and waste and has proved invaluable.

In his last year in the Legislature Mr. Nichols was selected by Mayor Peters as the Senator to be a member of the schoolhouse commission and from this post was promoted by the Mayor to the chairmanship of the Boston Transit Commission.

Favored Subway Extensions
While in the Transit Commission Mr. Nichols helped to put into shape the Andrew Square subway extension, the Arlington subway construction, the plans for the utilization by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the old Shawmut branch of the New Haven and the development

of East Boston's rapid transit system.

Appointed by Mayor Peters to the Boston Rent and Housing Commission, he organized the department into that efficient method under which it has always since then been conducted. In the winter of 1920-21 Mr. Nichols acted as Mayor Peters' emergency coal administrator.

It was while Mr. Nichols was busy with the demands of the traction and renting commissions that President Harding appointed him to be Collector of Internal Revenue for this district.

He is now president of the New England Association of Collectors of Internal Revenue and of the Boston Federal Business Association. He is also president of the Boston Industrial Home. Mr. Nichols is a Mason, being Master of Abner Lodge, is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, of the Boston City Club, the Massachusetts Club, and other fraternal, civic and political associations.

VOTE FOR COUNCIL
WARD ONE (East Boston) 921
J. Frederick 221
Thomas A. Noland 1980
Timothy F. Donovan 2050
Frank J. Toomey 2250
Alfred E. Wellington 1325
John A. Kane 105

WARD TWO (Charlestown) 2541
Arthur W. Sullivan 2541
Thomas H. Green 2478

WARD THREE (Boston Proper) 105
No Contest—John I. Fitzgerald elected.

WARD FOUR (Back Bay South and Fenway) 2997
Seth F. Arnold 1455
William D. Shields 1575

WARD FIVE (Back Bay) 424
Henry Parkman Jr. 424
Daniel J. Sullivan 1060

WARD SIX (South Boston North) 1442
Leo J. Halloran 1442
Michael J. Mahoney 1375
Richard J. Powers 425
Frank J. Toomey 425
Robert V. Lee 425
John T. Carr 425
Edward M. Shesley 425

WARD SEVEN (South Boston South and Washington Village) 408
James J. Cady 408
John Joseph Chesser 408
John J. Reardon 408
William J. Woodford 408
William G. Lynch 408

WARD EIGHT (Roxbury East and South End) 2015
Thomas F. Phelan 2015
Miles C. Quatter 210
John F. Dowd 210
James E. Fitzgerald 210
Anthony A. Nulty 1084

WARD NINE (Roxbury Central) 2483
John T. Phelan 2483
Michael J. Ward 2483

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday, moderate east winds. New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; increasing cloudiness; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 26
Los Angeles 52
Cairo 58
Boston 54
New York 49
Buffalo 42
New Orleans 40
Chicago 40
Philadelphia 42
Denver 38
Portland, Me. 38
Des Moines 38
Portland, Ore. 38
Eastport 32
San Francisco 49
Galveston 72
St. Louis 48
Hatteras 58
St. Paul 46
Helena 52
Jacksonville 54
Tampa 64
Kansas City 54
Washington 42

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 1:42 p. m.
Thursday, 2:14 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

SPARKS MULE and HORSE COMPANY
Established 1869
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES
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Frederick Loeb & Co., Inc.
FULTON STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. ELK PLACE

Semi-Formal Dresses
\$39.75 to \$69.50
CREPE ROMA (the queen of the sheer weaves) is combined with chiffon-velvet in a most attractive manner. Georgette, chiffons and other ethereal fabrics are in the assortment, each having an individual treatment that is new and altogether charming. For example, many new sleeve treatments, including the long close-fitting style, the long loose full peasant style and some of the new flaring open motifs. Scarfs and flares are present. Plenty of flowered trimmings, some hand-made and exquisite. Ribbons are frilled in many fashions. In short, gay, jolly frocks for having a good time in.

The Colors Include Wine, Orchid, Green, Tan, Cuckoo, Pencil Blue, Black, Gray, and Exquisite Combinations of Color.

Learn's—Fifth Floor.

James W. Hayes 1245
Julian D. Rainey 1830
James A. Watson 1201

(Roxbury West)
Stephen R. Mealy 915
James J. O'Donnell 1242
Roger E. Devenney 2270
Walter J. Freely 2657

WARD ELEVEN (Roxbury South and Forest Hills) 473
Michael F. McDermott 473
Patrick J. Brady 473
Edward L. Engert 2336
Walter P. Crowley 239
Frank J. McCarthy 128
William A. Motley 238
George M. Reynolds 568

WARD TWELVE (Roxbury East) 2372
Herman L. Bush 2372
Harry N. Osterman 1230
Herbert A. Kenny 1067
John S. Richardson 1687
Russell B. Clark 142
James T. Burke 1227
Samuel Aronson 123

WARD THIRTEEN (Dorchester North and East) 1135
Daniel C. Murphy 1135
William E. Brennan 700
Daniel J. Kelley 660
Joseph E. Donohue 900
John A. O'Halloran 241
Joseph J. McGowan 3025
James C. Mahoney 460
John V. Flannery 913

WARD FOURTEEN (Dorchester West) 2979
Israel Ruby 2979
Arthur J. Keimhart 1163
William M. Silverman 2318
John J. Murphy 1146
John T. Blong 1146

WARD FIFTEEN (Dorchester North Central) 1244
Michael Lynch 1244
Thomas W. McMahon 3568
Edward J. Conner 1244
William C. Creed 956
Louis L. Alahaleh 927
Coleman E. Kelly 927

WARD SIXTEEN (Dorchester South) 4612
George F. Gildub 4612
Frank J. Thomas 2435

WARD SEVENTEEN (Dorchester Center) 1312
Francis G. McDonough 1312
William Martin 419
George R. Eagles 719
Edward J. Conner 905
Kenneth C. MacDonald Jr. 913
Robert G. Wilson Jr. 913
Morgan T. Ryan 1387

WARD EIGHTEEN (Hyde Park and Mattapan) 1583
Patrick J. Walsh 1583
John F. Hurley 624
Edward J. Conner 2224
Walter E. Wragg 2224
Edwin L. Marshall 1220
John T. Conner 1220
John H. Dooley 586

WARD NINETEEN (Jamaica Plain) 751
James E. Caulfield 751
Francis G. McDonough 751
Christopher Mitchell 751
Daniel Thompson 751
Bernard J. Gull 751
Peter A. Murray 2058

WARD TWENTY (West Roxbury) 547
Arthur F. Wood 547
Arthur J. Coughlin 1404
George P. Cronin 3286
Charles E. Dowling 3286
Charles G. Keene 3281

WARD TWENTY-ONE (Brighton South) 1941
James J. McDermott 1941
Matthew Lipman 1941
Frederick E. Dowling 1941

WARD TWENTY-TWO (Brighton North) 1028
Francis A. McLaughlin 1028
Thomas H. McVey 1111
Edward L. Korman 346
John J. Heffernan 1987
Timothy C. O'Connell 609
William E. Walsh 1788
Michael J. Coniff 391

School Committee Vote
(First Five Elected)
Sullivan, Edward M. 74.947
Barron, Joseph L. (P. S. A.) 70.723
Jordan, Frederick L. (P. S. A.) 58.075
Gray, Francis C. (P. S. A.) 56.720
O'Hare, William G. 55.422
McDermott, George H. (P. S. A.) 44.857
Hurley, Joseph J. 47.881
McGuire, William E. (P. S. A.) 47.240
Donohue, John A. 44.857
Casey, James J. 35.850
McCarthy, Walter V. 34.444
Hardy, John F. 32.772
Wise, Henry F. 26.416
Montague, Frank G. 16.018
Dignan, Arthur E. 13.421

Two Good Books
JOY AND PEACE
"The Fruit of the Spirit"
Appropriate selections from the Bible, bound in pocket size, 50c. per copy.
By FLORENCE DAVIS KELLER
An Ideal Christmas Greeting
Best to you, at 50c. per copy, to any address, postpaid.
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Boston, Mass.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY TO MEET
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"Perfect Casters"
—Triple Ball Bearing
Save your carpets and rugs—your floor surfaces—your furniture.
Just one failure of a cheap caster to roll or swirl properly can cause a gouge in your hardwood floor or expensive floor covering that will cost many dollars to repair.
Perfect Casters are built never to wear and are built to last—least service considered, and are unconditionally guaranteed.
Ask your dealer or send for circular No. 302.
HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., Inc.
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(New York since 1865). 4th Ave. & 13th St.

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A few crystals of SENTRY SALES CO. instantly remove all odors from the home. Clean, refreshing and fragrant. Come what you please. Useful to every family. SENTRY SALES CO. 14 Broadfield St., Boston. Telephone Main 6244.

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SCHOOL BOARD WELL BALANCED

Lawyers, Banker, Two Former Teachers, One a Woman, on List

Three candidates for the Boston School Committee, Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, and Francis C. Gray, who had received the endorsement of the Public School Association, were elected yesterday. The two other members of the board elected were Edward M. Sullivan and William G. O'Hare. Mr. Sullivan, Dr. Bogan, and Mr. O'Hare were seeking re-election.

Mrs. Barron and Mr. Sullivan, by virtue of finishing first and second, will serve four years, but the other members of the committee will have to stand for re-election in 1927. Thereafter all School Committee terms will be for four years.

Mr. Sullivan, who received most votes, is said to be one of the youngest men ever elected to the Boston school committee. He is an attorney, and during his two years' service on the committee has been known for his liberal views.

Mrs. Barron, who ran a close second, is a mother of two children, an attorney, and was for five years a teacher. She won her campaign on this three-fold basis. She has been for many years active in women's clubs and other groups of a civic nature. She holds three degrees from Boston University.

Dr. Bogan, the present chairman of the committee, has served on the board for nine years. Francis C. Gray is secretary of the Provident Institution for Savings, a director of the Legal Aid Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He graduated from Harvard College in 1922 and from Harvard Law School in 1925. He served in the late war as first lieutenant, and was 10 months overseas. He is a member of the law firm of Shattuck & Gray, a partner of Henry L. Shattuck, house chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The fifth member of the new committee, William G. O'Hare, is a member at present, a former teacher, Harvard graduate, and before he became a member of the board, executive head of the public schools department.

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B. & M. ASKS FOR PLAN APPROVAL

Reorganization Program to Be Argued Before Utili- ties Commission

In a petition, Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company's executive committee, asked of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities, approval of the details of the Boston & Maine reorganization plan. The commission set a date for formal hearing of the petition, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

In seeking formal approval of the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine, Mr. Loring, for the executive committee of the road, was acting under authority so to granted by special act of the Legislature this year.

The petition is four-fold. It asks, first, that the Public Utilities Commission approve the making, and issue of a new class of prior preference stock at 7 per cent, and second, that the commission assent to the issue of \$13,000,000 of this stock. The road, in its third request, asks that the Public Utilities Commission approve the issue of \$43,522,000 in refunding bonds. The fourth request is for approval by the commission of the terms and the conditions upon which the refunding bonds are to be made convertible into shares of prior preference stock.

In its petition, the Boston & Maine, in explanation of its reorganization plan, says that the \$13,000,000 issue of prior preference stock is to pay for necessary improvements and additions. The bonds to be issued to the extent of \$43,522,000 are secured by mortgage, dated Dec. 1, 1919. They are to be issued for the purpose of refunding and retiring an equal amount of bonds now outstanding. These new bonds are to be convertible at par into share of prior preference stock.

These refunding bonds are payable in full 15 years from date of issue, and will bear a 5 per cent rate of interest, and are to be made redeemable in part or in whole after 1930, but not before the date of their present maturities. According to the petition, all these proposals have been accepted by vote of the stockholders and board of directors.

COTTAGE FARM BRIDGE DISCUSSION RENEWED

After a public hearing in the State House yesterday, Jay R. Benton, attorney general of Massachusetts, took under advisement a petition asking his assistance in a suit to test the

validity of the proposal of the Metro- politan District Commission to cut the width of the Charles River from 650 feet to 160 feet in rebuilding the Cottage Farm Bridge.

The petitioners, who desire to use the attorney general's name in bringing suit, include James J. Storrow, Francis Peabody, Charles F. Adams, L. W. Saltonstall, Renton Whidden, Gaspar Bacon, William S. Youngman, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph A. Bourke, Frederick H. Pay, and others. Evidence against erection of the proposed "fill-in" and bridge was presented by William D. Turner, counsel for many of the petitioners.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE HEARD IN PRISON CASE

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (AP)—The honor system as practised in the Maine state prison is lacking in some of the best features of the system as worked out by Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing and at the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. Osborne told the Governor and council today at an investigation into charges of lax conditions in the Maine prison.

Mr. Osborne said the self-governing system was given to the convicts ready made, instead of being worked out by themselves. It was his opinion that it is not for the best to have the board of convicts govern or act in a double capacity as guardians of the prison and as judges.

He added that there was no prison commission in the two places where he had served, as there is in Maine, but that the power was all vested in the warden himself.

Previous to calling Mr. Osborne, three affidavits from convicts, generally denying charges originally made in affidavits signed by 16 prisoners, were accepted as aids in reaching a finding on conditions at the prison.

WOMEN VOTERS OPEN CONVENTION

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4 (Special)—Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, in making her annual address at the opening of the fifth convention of the league here today, declared that "getting the indifferent to vote is the hard nut to crack."

"Until at least 75 per cent of women voters able to vote do vote, until public opinion is educated to consider home interests as much importance as business interests in government, until party is considered a means to the end of good government and not an end in itself, the work of the league must go on," said Mrs. Smith.

Mayor Norman C. Stevens welcomed the delegates to Hartford and extolled the work the league is doing in the interest of better government.

ASKS DISMISSAL IN TAX CASES

Corporation Commissioner Says Petitions for Recov- ery Are Useless

Stating that he intends to make no new assessment for corporation taxes under laws existing before 1920, and that the 250 or more corporations which are petitioning for recovery of taxes from 1920 to 1925 are doing so uselessly, Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, issued a statement today on the situation.

"It is the intention of the Commonwealth to press for the early dismissal of all the petitions filed," Mr. Long said. After briefly reviewing the Sloan case, decided last week, in which those parts of the present excise tax law which refer to corporations doing an intrastate or only partially interstate business were held constitutional, he expressed it as his belief that there is no federal question raised in the Sloan decision, and that no appeal can be successfully taken to the United States Supreme Court.

"The local assessors and the State Department," he continued, "accept the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court as final, and I feel that it is for the best interests of the Commonwealth and the corporations not to make any assessments. 'I feel strongly that the majority of the corporations which are now filing petitions are doing so under a misapprehension, either naturally or because of misrepresentations, and that the majority of them when they realize that they are putting themselves in a false light will refrain from pressing their petitions.'"

"It is not fair for certain corporations to cause this annoyance and profit by someone else's labors. In view of the fact that I intend to make no assessments to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and the cities and towns, it would seem that the corporations are placing themselves in an undefensible position, from an ethical point of view, in that they are attempting to recover back admittedly fair taxes, even though there is no peril of any further assessment. Such action, if pursued by any considerable number of corporations, might result in putting the Commonwealth and the cities and towns in an embarrassing position from a financial point of view."

College Renames Its Harold Cohens

New Middle Names, "Chelsea" and "Lowell," Given Two B. U. Freshmen

Two members of the freshman class at the Boston University College of Business Administration whose identical names caused confusion for them and for college officials trying to keep their scholastic grades properly recorded, now have new middle names.

So far as their college careers go, these two will be known as Harold Lowell Cohens and Harold Chelsea Cohens. The newly-acquired names represent the home towns from which the pair come.

When developments proved that there were two Harold Cohens in the freshman class, registration officials at the college were hard put to keep the records straight. The freshman class lists 500. So John Waters, registrar, called the two to conference.

MT. HOLYOKE AWARDS HONORARY DEGREES

Founder's Day Exercises Are Held at the College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—Four honorary degrees were conferred at Founder's Day at Mt. Holyoke College today as follows: Doctor of Humane Letters to Joseph A. Skinner of South Hadley, Doctor of Letters to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Doctor of Laws to President Marion Edwards Park of Bryn Mawr College and Doctor of Letters to Miss Emily R. Bissel, non-graduate member of the class of 1883 and for 15 years principal of the girls' school at Ahmednagar, India. This last was conferred in absentia.

The Founder's Day address which was given by President Coolidge was heard by a large audience.

New Orleans (AP)—Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans, telegraphed President Coolidge an invitation to visit New Orleans this winter.

Albuquerque, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—The question whether the congressional act of last year, under which Indians were made citizens as regards their personal rights, gives the state courts jurisdiction in Indiana cases is to be brought before the New Mexico Supreme Court by Emiliano Montoya, Sandia Pueblo Indian.

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Guillermo Hilcock, Argentine army aviator, has hopped off on his attempted flight to New York City by way of Peru, Central America and Mexico City.

Albuquerque, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—A new course which will permit Indian girls to qualify as matrons for the smaller Indian schools has recently been added to the home economics department of the United States Indian school here.

Budapest (AP)—Creation of a new currency, the establishment of the federal budget on a solid basis and the adjustment in re-evaluation are three problems to occupy the attention of the Hungarian Parliament when it reconvenes this fall. Decision as to what shall be the unit of currency must be made first. Some favor the shilling, now used by both Danzig and Austria, as the monetary unit. Others believe that the crown should be brought back to its pre-war value. The budget question will be easily satisfied after the new currency has been selected.

WHEELER WARNS DRYS OF NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Andrews of the Treasury—as a plan which should furnish the closest co-operation between the forces operating on land and on the sea.

Cites Accomplishments
As to the decentralization plan for the enforcement unit itself with 24 administrators scattered over the country and in the insular possessions, Mr. Wheeler says, "Experience will reveal the strength or weakness of this plan."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COUNCIL HAS ELECTION

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 4 (Special)—With more than 300 delegates present from all sections of Vermont, in addition to a large number of visitors from this part of the State, the fifty-seventh annual convention of the Vermont Council of Religious Education, formerly the Vermont Sunday School Association, opened its first general session here yesterday in the Center Congregational Church. The presiding officer was Dr. E. W. Gould, president, of Middlebury.

The following officers were elected: President, Mason S. Stone of Montpelier; vice-president, A. M. Aseltine of Burlington; treasurer, Dr. O. G. Stickney of Barre; auditor, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Hewitt of Plainfield; recording secretary, W. H. Wood of Burlington; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Dr. George H. Spencer of Boston, Mass.; finance committee, Dr. Stickney, Dr. W. A. Davison of Burlington, and Walter B. Glynn of Saxtons River.

Other steps taken to control the

supply and to keep liquors out of the illicit channels.

Calling attention that none of the main bills proposed for light beer and wines ever got out of committee, the Anti-Saloon League's chief counsel points with gratification to the results of the elections last November, in which was selected the Congress that is to meet in Washington next month.

"The dries made 432 indorsements, of which 320 were elected to the House," the report says. The association against the prohibition amendment made 174 indorsements of candidates for Congress, of whom 82 were elected. They openly opposed 262 candidates, of which 219 were elected. Eight of the candidates indorsed by the wets, either repudiated the indorsement or had dry voting records.

"Of the 33 Senators elected 17 who were re-elected were listed as dry, one was outspokenly wet, and two voted for most enforcement legislation; All but two of the 13 newly elected Senators were favorable to prohibition enforcement. Most of these were fought by the wets."

PROTOCOLS TO BE RATIFIED

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Nov. 4.—The Secretariat of the League of Nations at the request of the Sixth Assembly is reminding League members to ratify the protocol for the simplification of customs formalities, signed already by 37 governments, and the protocol on commercial arbitration already signed by 26. Germany has signed both protocols.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Directors of the Ludlum Steel Company have rejected the offer of a banking group to undertake new financing through the sale of stock for the purpose of retiring the company's \$1,124,000 outstanding 7 per cent bonds.

CHICAGO THEATER MANAGERS MOVE TO THWART "SCALPERS"

Association Plans Centralized Offices for All Theaters, With Each Directly Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—To eliminate ticket "scalping," members of the Chicago Theater Managers' Association are developing a plan to establish a down-town central ticket office, where each theater is to have a box office representative, it is revealed in an interview with Harry J. Ridings, president. One of the first pledges that the members would make would be to refuse to sell to "scalpers," Mr. Ridings stated in discussing the movement, which he said now is progressing favorably. He advocates enactment in Chicago of an ordinance, similar to New York's law, limiting the ticket brokers' fee to 50 cents.

"First we would start an agency in the down-town district where all theaters in the association would have box-office representatives," explained Mr. Ridings. "Later such co-operative offices would be opened in community centers, hotels, clubs and other congregating places. The first and most important step, though, is to obtain a pledge from every manager that when this plan is put into operation, they will not sell to 'scalpers.' Instead of being obliged to go from one theater to another in search for choice seats, the prospective buyer will be given the opportunity of purchasing at a

central office, being given service similar to that offered by the Consolidated Ticket Office.

"We'll warn the public not to go to 'scalpers' who may have obtained tickets by 'digging.' Then if the public co-operates we will not have to worry any more about 'scalpers.' They will not remain in business if they cannot make money. We are now discussing adopting some sort of insignia that will distinguish the association ticket offices from others so that the public cannot be deceived. We hope eventually to have such central ticket offices in numerous places throughout the city for convenience of the theater-going public."

The association has no ill-feeling against "ordinary brokers who operate in a legal way in hotels and clubs," Mr. Ridings stated. He said he feels that such agencies are rendering a public service but that the theater managers are determined almost unanimously to stamp out the ticket scalper.

The idea is said to be a radical departure from any plan previously attempted by theater managers to solve the "scalper" problem and resulted after numerous protests had been made recently concerning overcharges by "scalpers." At a meeting of the association next week, Mr. Ridings anticipates definite action regarding establishment of the first central office. A delivery system to forward tickets to patrons is contemplated.

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By CAPTAIN THIERRY MALLET

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The Little Blue Lake

IN the Northwest Territories over the divide, where all vegetation dwindles down to nothing as one approaches the barren lands, I know a small lake nestling in the hollow of three hills.

The traveller reaches it on one side by a trail. On the other, a swift creek is the only outlet. Protected from the wind, the trees which surround it have grown to giant size. They stand closely packed right to the edge of the water.

The little lake with its circle of vegetation does not cover more than an acre. From the top of the hills, one peers down on it as on a small oasis lost in the desert.

Amidst the savage, gray boulders of the surrounding country, one looks lovingly on the splash of color which strikes the eye. The dark green of the murmuring jack-pines; the sapphire blue of the still, icy waters.

A little later, when the canoe has been launched on the lake and has drifted towards the center, the traveller gazes over the side in amazement. The water is as pure as crystal and deep as a well. Far down at the bottom of the lake, countless springs are scattered everywhere among the rocks. Each spring sends a column of white, foaming water up towards the surface and each column of white foam spreads and dissolves itself into millions of bubbles which dance about—mounting, ever mounting—until they burst and become part of the sapphire blue of the lake itself.



Few white men have been there; but those few cannot forget the beauty of the lonely spot. The Indians call it "The Well With the White Smoke." In the company, we call it simply "The little blue lake."

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Another tale next Thursday

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AMERICA SEEKS ABOLITION OF FOREIGN COURTS IN CHINA

Great Britain and France Criticize Severely the United States' Attitude, and Assert Foreigner Would Be Endangered

By a Correspondent Recently in China

The United States Government is leading the movement for the abolition of extrajudicial courts in China. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former United States Minister, enunciated this policy in many speeches before public bodies in Shanghai and Peking, and in promises made to the Chinese Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. John MacMurray, who recently succeeded Dr. Schurman, has renewed these promises. Both diplomats, however, made the same proviso that "extrajudiciality will be abolished when in the opinion of foreign nations China is ready for it."

Great Britain and France, without taking into consideration the significance of the proviso, have criticized severely the attitude of the United States, who, they claim, has no right to sacrifice the work accomplished by foreign pioneers during the last 75 years. Their position is that without extrajudiciality a foreigner's life would not be worth anything, and the large investments made by foreign companies operating in China would be invalidated.

Privileges Wrung From China
Extrajudiciality means the extension of territorial rights over the lives and property of foreign residents in China by their respective nations. These privileges were wrung from China following various uprisings against foreigners and incorporated in the subsequent treaties. In addition to the right of foreigners living in China to be subject to the laws of their own country, various concessions of land in the most important port cities were set aside for the use of foreigners. Foreigners could own land outright in these concessions and the title deeds could be registered at the consular offices. With the exception of missionaries, who are guaranteed special privileges under the treaties, no foreigner can own land in China except in the foreign concessions.

The letter and spirit of these treaties was scrupulously respected for many years by them a modus vivendi had been found which enabled foreign trade with China to prosper. The Boxer uprising in 1900 created a severe rift in these amicable relations and as a penalty, in addition to large indemnities, the foreigners demanded further land concessions which were granted after great military and diplomatic pressure had been applied.

Following the Revolution, the foreign concessions have been greatly abused by the Chinese themselves. As they are governed exclusively by foreign law, they are to all intents and purposes foreign countries. One peculiar result of republicanism in China is that the leaders of the party out of power are considered criminals, so, in order to escape with their lives, these men have used the foreign concessions as harbors of safety.

Two Examples
Two outstanding examples are: The home of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the French concession at Shanghai, to which he fled two or three times yearly whenever the flames of civil war became too hot for him at Canton, and the palatial residence of Tuan Chi-jui in the Japanese concession in Tientsin, to which the present Chief Executive of China has rushed in precipitate flight on more than one occasion. When extrajudiciality is abolished, these men would be first and foremost criminals, and their property would be at the mercy of their opponents—and Chinese criminal law considers a man guilty until he has been proved innocent.

There is practically no civil law in China. If a man cannot pay his debts he has two alternatives, either to sell himself and family into slavery to his creditor or else to borrow sufficient money from his relations or his own credit to meet his indebtedness. Cases involving broken contracts never arise, for the reason that there are no written contracts. If through some unforeseen difficulty, such as flood or famine, a man is prevented from meeting his commitments three arbitrators are appointed, one by the debtor, one by the creditor and a third chosen by

the first two. These meet informally, and if the reasons are valid the creditor is usually lenient.

Guilt Till Proved Innocent
The Chinese criminal code is a complete antithesis of the civil code, and is extremely explicit both as regards classification of crimes and lists of punishments. Unlike Roman law, it begins with the premise that a man is guilty until he is proved innocent. It has been in operation practically without change for 2000 years. During the various dynasties crime in China has been held to a minimum for three reasons: First, the peaceful attitude of the people coupled with unceasing industry to obtain sufficient food for the day; second, the strong influence exerted by the family to maintain its honor, and third, the swift justice meted out by the Chinese court, followed promptly by heavy penalties.

The foreigner unable to understand Chinese psychology, or willing to accept huge commitments without tangible guarantee, brought with him to China the homestead and forced them on the Chinese, who, not being able to understand them, have rebelled. For example in Shanghai there is the United States Court, F. Purdy, appointed by the Tenth Judicial District of California, and this court is in reality a branch court of that district. Similarly there is a British Supreme Court and a British Police Court, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the British Crown. France and Japan likewise maintain their own courts. These courts, together with the Court of Consuls, which includes all the consular representatives, try cases in which only foreigners are involved.

The Mixed Court
In addition there is in the international settlement in Shanghai a mixed court, which has jurisdiction over all cases involving foreigners and Chinese. A foreign assessor of the same nationality as the foreign plaintiff or defendant is appointed to sit on the bench with the Chinese judge. Joint decisions are rendered by the Chinese judge and foreign assessor. It is this court which has become such a thorn in the side of the Chinese, and whose immediate abolishment is demanded. The Chinese claim that the Chinese judge is under the continual domination of the foreign assessor, as he is sitting in a foreign concession and has not the prestige of his own Nation behind him. The judge, on the other hand, enjoys physical immunity from the wrath of his countrymen in case he makes an unpopular decision. This court deals with both civil and criminal cases, but cannot impose capital punishment.

All foreigners, particularly Russians and Germans, do not enjoy extrajudicial rights. Russia renounced all Tsarist privileges, which included extrajudiciality, and China's first act following her entrance into the World War on the side of the Allies was to revoke all previous treaties with the German Government. How those who do not enjoy extrajudicial rights fare is shown by two typical cases which have aroused all foreign residents in China.

Value of Extrajudiciality
Following the signing of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1924, granting recognition to Russia by Manchuria, the Chinese Eastern Railway was taken over jointly by the Soviets and China. Mr. Boris Ostrumoff, the White general manager of the line, who had saved the road from bankruptcy and built it up into a paying investment, was imprisoned on fictitious charges. As he was without extrajudicial rights, he was subjected to Chinese law. During 11 months he was kept in solitary confinement and was not allowed to see his wife, his children, nor any of his friends.

1. was only by using the threat of diplomatic pressure that his lawyer was able to see him. The American Legation in Peking became interested in the case and did everything

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possible—unofficially—to exert pressure on the Chinese Government to bring his case to trial. This the Chinese refused to do. Public opinion among foreigners finally reached such a heated point that the Chinese, knowing any trial would only be a farce, quietly opened the prison doors, and Mr. Ostrumoff walked out a free man.

A Similar Case
A similar case took place in Shanghai in 1923, when an Italian nobleman who did not support the doctrines of Mussolini had his citizenship taken away. Although he was a powerful director in several large financial institutions, he was arrested on charges in connection with the failure of one of the banks in which he had been interested. Despite the fact that he had resigned from the bank several months previously and received papers from the board of directors absolving him from any further responsibility, he was placed in a Chinese jail and no amount of pressure could bring his case to trial. His wife was a Canadian, which caused the British Consul to become interested in the case. Representations were made for eight months before his release was secured.

Such examples could be multiplied, and constitute the basis for the objections of the foreign residents in China against immediate abolition of extrajudiciality before China's courts are reformed. China claims that such reform has already been taken place.

Jurists Study Chinese Justice
At the Washington Conference in 1922 an international committee of jurists was appointed to make a careful study of the administration of Chinese justice, and on the report of this committee was to be based the argument either for or against the immediate abolition of extrajudiciality. This judicial committee has not yet been able to make its survey, owing to the continual civil strife in China.

China is united in her demand for immediate abolition and threatened to use her ancient weapon of boycott against all foreign goods unless a conference was called to discuss this question. So, in spite of the fact that the jurists have been prevented from making their survey, such a conference will meet in Peking in December. American opinion in China is divided on this question. Several American missionary bodies have placed themselves on record as willing to forgo extrajudicial rights and agree not to ask for protection from the American Legation if bandits demolish their compounds and kidnap their members.

Other missionary groups join with American business men who say that the demand for immediate abolition is premature, and is prompted merely by the desire of the Chinese politician to seize the concessions with their fine roads, modern sanitation, beautiful residences, and magnificent office buildings. This latter group, which is in the majority, claims such an event would effectively stop world trade with China. This would prove a much greater hardship to the Occident, which the Chinese would be able to absorb its surplus of manufactured products than it would for China, which for more than 3000 years has been self-sustaining.

CHURCH MORTGAGE BURNED
Celebrating both the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad at the Park Street Church and the freeing of the church from debt, members of the congregation, clergymen from other churches and denominations and friends gathered in the church edifice last evening and burned the mortgage. Letters and telegrams from all parts of the United States were read, and Dr. Henry Broughton, William H. Bain of the board of trustees, the Rev. Dr. Henry Poling of New York, the new president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, spoke.

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Monroe Doctrine for World Linked With Pan-Europe Plan

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi Envisages Six Political Continents United for Security Goal

Reshaping Europe to resemble the Pan-American Union politically and economically is the plan developed by Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, professor in the University of Vienna, who is lecturing in the United States under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association, as he explained the details to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Not only is the plan designed to promote peace by establishing a new basis of co-operation and security in Europe, but it likewise formulates a system of world organization, a "federation of federations," to grow out of the present League of Nations, which, it is proposed, would govern affairs between great groups of nations.

"There are three forms of political organization," the count said. "First is the state, an autonomous unit serving its useful purpose; then the federation of states, co-operating in solving problems common to their members; and finally, the federation of federations, handling intergroup problems."

Six Political Continents
"The world has, I believe, six 'political continents.' They are: (1) Pan-America; (2) the British Empire; (3) the Soviet Union of Republics; (4) China; (5) Japan; (6) Pan-Europe. Five of these political continents exist now. The sixth, Pan-Europe, remains to be organized. To each of the sub-divisions principles akin to the Monroe Doctrine should apply. That is, each should have the right of self-determination and be free from intervention from outside, nor should it interfere with other nations. But all affairs which pertain to intercontinental relations should be under supervision of the larger 'union of federations.' We seek merely to unite the principles of Monroe and of Wilson."

"Consider for a moment, before we return to a discussion of Pan-Europe itself, which the League of Nations, realized on the basis of autonomous political continents, could do. In the first place, the United States could enter such an organization. Your country would not be drawn into European entanglements by entry, for the whole basis of such a league would be the Monroe Doctrine. The own affairs of the United States would come before the League only if they became of intercontinental significance."

Union Without Interference
"Likewise Russia—the Union of Soviet Republics—could enter, for chief feature of that organization, interference, would be eliminated. "Such a league would be a real world organization, devoting its attention to holding together its six sub-divisions, and handling intercontinental affairs. Affairs strictly internal to the six divisions would be handled by themselves. The British Empire would settle disputes among its members, as it insists upon doing at present. The Amer-

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the first Pan-American Union, the pioneer Pan-European Parliament will meet in Vienna."

Way United States May Aid Pan-Europe Plan Shown by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi
VIENNA, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Three huge Siberian sheep dogs, their sand-colored coats standing out like lovely, warm, thick wool, padded about the hall of the apartment of Count Richard Nikolaus Coudenhove-Kalergi. To this gracious trio of four-footed creatures the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was a stranger, only ushered in by the maid, and was therefore "suspect." They greeted the writer accordingly with solemn, low growls, sounds which were evidently calculated to alarm one just the tiniest bit—but not too much. Aristocratic growls, in fact, as befitting their aristocratic bearing. But assurance was given that they did not bite.

The Burg, town palace of the Hapsburgs, one of the last strongholds of autocracy in Europe before the war, where the democratic Pan-Europe movement has its offices, is but a few minutes' walk across the Volksgarten. From the next room could be heard a strong feminine voice telephoning. It was the Count's famous wife, Frau Ida Roland, who is the leading modern actress at the Burg Theater.

Standing on a piano, near the high window, in the clear, afternoon light, was a bust. It was a copy of beautiful bust, that of the mother of Tutankhamen and the wife of Amenophis IV. We spoke about this bust when the Count came in. "Yes, my wife has just been photographed by the side of this bust, as she has the same profile," he said, smiling.

Philosopher Turns Economist
The writer had seen him the day before for the first time. He had spoken to a gathering of journalists on the progress of his movement. In that office, facing the questions of the various journalists, he seemed different. A little figure sitting at a table. He speaks in German, but answers questions fluently in French, and less easily in English. Sitting there at his table, with his straight profile and his figure fluidly at ease, one saw the philosopher turned political economist.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is a mixture of races. His grandparents were Belgians and Greeks, his father was an Austrian, while his mother was a Japanese. His father was Austrian Ambassador in Japan, where he was killed in 1914.

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the Count was born. Owing to the fact that the family property is in territory which is now Czechoslovakia, he is a Czech subject. When he was a child he always spoke English with his mother, so that he knows that language quite well, but his accent is not as good as when he speaks German or French.

Rapid Progress Shown
We spoke about America. "I am going to America at the invitation of the Foreign Policy Association for a lecture tour which will last about two months. I shall speak in many of the principal cities. Yes, it is the first time I have been to America. I admire American civilization very much indeed. The problem of our period is a technical one. I have written a book, 'Apologie der Technik,' and it is there America can help. Is it necessary to win sympathy for the Pan-Europe movement in the States? you ask. Yes, because America will only invest much money in Europe when she sees that there is peace in Europe, and one hopes that the United States of Europe will bring peace to Europe."

"Am I a pacifist? Well, in the sense that I am working for a real peace, I am, but in the sense that I do not believe that there will be no more wars I am not. I am primarily a philosopher. I began my literary career by writing 'Ethik und Hyperethik,' but I realized that one could not go writing books on ethics and philosophy while the earth was quaking. . . . I do not read books on philosophy or novels or any but political and sociological literature at the moment."

"I intend to devote all my energy to the Pan-Europe movement. . . . I founded it in 1923, but the progress, which has been made is astounding. I thought it would have taken at least five years to have achieved so much. . . . I have been round all the capitals of Europe, and find that nine-tenths of the leading statesmen and leading political men are in favor of Pan-Europe. We have got so far that a Pan-European Congress will be held in Vienna in October, 1926."

DIVINITY STUDENTS MAY TAKE SOCIAL WORK
NEW HAVEN Conn., Nov. 4 (P)—Students at Yale Divinity School who desire to specialize in social work may

*Little Fleet of Galleons, Moored in a Prides Crossing
Front Yard, Brings Back the Seventeenth Cen-
-tury When Pirates Roamed the Seas*

"People seem to like the models," said Jack. "Sometimes women come in with their husbands and they are like little girls begging for toys. I heard one lady say, 'I don't know what there is in that ship, but I want it. It seems so real and makes me

ROCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—Two members of the Kappa Phi fraternity of Clark University, who started west last June in search of work in the harvest fields, pressed their journey to the Pacific coast, and one returned, with only 33 cents as the total expenditure for transportation.

John and William Allen of Prides Crossing, Mass., Displaying Examples of Their Craftsmanship.

Rear Admiral Pleased

One man, a rear-admiral in the navy, said to the brothers, "They put me in mind of the time when I was a boy and used to listen to pirate tales."

Although during the past summer

OIL PRODUCTION DECLINES
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Bureau of Mines reports domestic crude oil production in September totaled 64,907,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,164,000, compared with 66,769,000 barrels, or 2,153,829 daily, in August. Imports were 4,027,000 barrels, compared with 4,045,000 in August.

"At Flagstaff, Ariz., I had the longest wait of the entire trip before I got a ride. I had to wait three hours, but it was worth it for the people who picked me up took me all the way to Newark, N. J. It was between Newark and New York that I spent my only carfare."

The boys carried three woolen

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special) — One-room schools are decreasing in this State at the rate of 20 a year, said Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education in the State Department of Education, in an address here last night. There are more one-room schools in Berkshire County than in any other county in the State, he said.

Worcester, Mass.

Glenwood Springs, Colo.

"Why," replied the girl with apparent surprise that the inquisitor should not have understood, "we feel that it would be selfish for us to own and operate a car for just our two selves. With our big machine, we are able to share the pleasure of our drives with others, and we think this

EMERSON COLLEGE LECTURE
Mr. Tehyl Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, Boston, is to speak at Emerson College of Oratory at 11:15 a. m. tomorrow on "Eloquence That Commands Eloquence." He will speak briefly also on "Thrilling Phases of Changing China." Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who have recently returned from China, will be special guests.

RECORDED MUSIC CLUB TO MEET
Robert Haven Schaufier, author of "Musical Amateur," "Fiddler's Luck," and poems and essays, is to address an open meeting of the Recorded Music Club of Boston, at the Public Library, today, at 8 p. m. A poet and musician, Mr. Schaufier brings a clear thought to bear upon the universal needs and interests of recorded music enthusiasts.

Conservation and protection of the halibut and salmon fisheries of the Pacific are the purposes for which these commissions are formed. They include representatives of the state fisheries commissions of California, Oregon and Washington, and the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Seattle was selected because this city is the logical center of the fishing interests, and likewise because of the superior equipment of the university's college of fisheries.

William S. Thompson, head of the California state fisheries laboratories, will have charge of the halibut commission work, while Dr. H. F. Rice of Washington, now in charge of the technical branch in the United States Bureau of Fisheries, will head the salmon investigation and the federal bureau work here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (P)—Prices of soft coal have gone up in this city and it is learned that some dealers are asking as high as \$16 a ton for the graded product. Still other dealers are asking \$11.50, \$12, and \$12.50 for the same quality of luminous. For that grade called "run of the mine" the prices asked are \$10, \$10.50, and \$11 a ton. Some dealers say that the process of screening is too costly to be practical, and they advise prospective purchasers to buy either anthracite or "run of the mine" bituminous.

B. U. TO HEAR MR. EATON

Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatist and critic, will speak before students of Boston University under the auspices of the College of Liberal Arts Dramatic Club on Thursday, Nov. 12, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, at 1 p. m., according to an announcement by E. Milton Parsons, chairman of the executive committee of the club. His subject will be "The Comedy of Manners."

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NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
520 Park Square Bldg.
Boston, Mass.
Beach 4325

Small Income Net Revenue Estimated at \$162,000,000

Mr. Mellon Restates Opposition to Exemption—
Cereal Makers Against Excise Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Answering the recommendations made by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that a 1-cent per gallon tax be placed upon the manufacture of cereal beverages, a representative of those manufacturers advocated to the House Ways and Means Committee that no such tax be levied. He urged instead that these producers be placed under the permit provision of the Volstead Act, and thus made subject to the supervision and visitation of Government agents.

"Honorable producers" of cereal beverages would have an unnecessary and unbearable burden placed upon them by the imposition of the tax proposed by Mr. Andrews. It was declared by Levi Cook, formerly there had been a 2-cent per gallon tax, but this had been removed to relieve these producers, and the 1-cent tax would be restoring one-half of the former unbearable burden, was his contention.

Preparation of Bill
Hearings on the question of the revision of taxes before the Ways and Means Committee now are scheduled to close, and it is anticipated that the committee will proceed at once to the compiling of the new bill to be presented to Congress at its opening in December.

Taking issue with those who are speaking for the exemption of all taxation of those whose incomes are below \$5,000, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has advised William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that the cost of collecting such incomes is less than \$5,000,000. He asked that comparison be made between this amount and the \$167,000,000 derived from these incomes.

Mr. Cook's argument was coupled with a strong plea for the raising of the alcoholic content of beer under the law from one half of 1 per cent to 2.75 per cent. Instead of the matter being handled by the Ways and Means Committee, which has to do with tax matters, simply place these manufacturers under the permit provision of the Volstead Act, would mean that this provision would go through the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Method Called Effective
While the recommendation on behalf of the cereal beverage producers might appear to be a concession on their part, it is not so considered by prohibition advocates, who declare that the tax upon cereal beverages would be a much more effective method of controlling that industry and preventing violations of the prohibition law. With a tax imposed, violators who want to produce illicit beer cannot do so with the freedom they could under the permit section of the Volstead Act, it is said.

Much more strict supervision of these producers would ensue with a tax under the revenue law, while under the Volstead Act, every act of the commissioner of prohibition would be attacked, immediate delays ensue and the law is much less effective from an administrative standpoint, it is argued. Effectiveness of the tax would be much greater, because the Internal Revenue laws have been built up after many years' experience, and of this illicit producers are very fearful, prohibition leaders add.

Table of Costs
A table showing the cost of collection of the various forms of taxation was submitted to Mr. Green by Mr. Mellon, as follows:

Class of tax	Estimated cost	Estimated revenue
Income tax	\$1,761,559,649	\$28,165,621
Estate tax	108,929,995	1,852,766
Liquor	27,556,595	970,975
Tobacco	215,247,210	1,424,862
Sales tax	180,450,485	1,554,808
Capital stock	90,002,584	730,378
Miscellaneous	90,002,584	1,193,594

Cost of collection per \$100 for all

"Why I wrote this ad"
I am not an advertising man.
I am just a manufacturer who has a mission to fulfill.

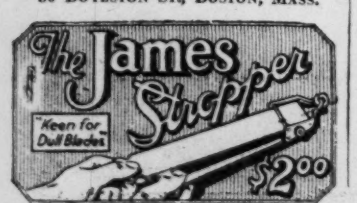
I know that if you only knew what a wonderful shave you can get by stropping your blades with the James Strop, you would get one right now.

Everyone I have talked to—everyone who has used the James Strop—is just as enthusiastic about it as I am. But I can't talk to everybody and I can't talk to everybody. That's why I am advertising direct to you.

Go to your dealer and buy the James Strop, use it on your blades not one day but day after day, you will know how good a good shave can be.

P. S. If your dealer can't supply you send me his name and \$2.00 and I will mail you one. There are special models for Gillette, Gerni, Ever-Ready, Enders, Auto Strop and Durham Duplex Blades.

Dudley Freeman Company
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Internal revenue taxes during the fiscal year 1925 was \$1.44. (Note—Actual list of collection of various internal revenue taxes indeterminate due to vast interlocking of work and because expense of keeping necessary cost accounting system not justified by results to be secured.)

Reduction of the rate structure of the individual income tax at the lowest possible point consistent with adequate revenue and to accomplish the minimum disturbance to business, was recommended to the Ways and Means Committee by the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Asks Cut in Surplus
The association also advocated the reduction of the surtax rate to enable productive business and investments to compete with tax-exempt investors in net return to wealthy investors. Repeal of estate and gift taxes, elimination of items of capital gains and capital losses for purposes of income tax and repeal of the publicity provisions of the present tax law, were further recommendations of the association.

Views of Grangers
"On numerous occasions the Grange has expressed the view that the surtax rates which have been written into the Internal Revenue Bill since 1917 have been fully justified and that there is neither present economic or sentimental justification for further reduction in these rates," the letter stated.

"You and your associates will find the great body of membership of the National Grange from the Atlantic to the Pacific thoroughly in accord with the general principle of reduction of taxation, reduction in the necessary business of the Government, and efficiency and economy in its necessary business, and fully cognizant of the work which your committee and members of both houses of Congress have performed and the result in tax reduction during the last few years."

"You will also find that this same body of thoughtful and conservative citizens are firm in their belief that in as far as social and economic benefits can be induced by changes in taxation, the greatest results will be obtained."

**MOTORBUS LINE
CEASES OPERATIONS**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The motorbus line between Springfield and Greenfield, operated by Mohr and Maloney of this city, ceased operations today in accordance with a restraining order issued yesterday by Justice Wait of the Supreme Court, based on the fact that Holyoke has not yet granted a local license, as is necessary under the Richmond law.

The city council of this city has granted a license but on a subsequent petition by the Boston & Maine Railroad has decided to hold another hearing, which comes tomorrow, with the possibility that the license here may be revoked.

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Correct models in livery suits of Sharkskin, Gabardine and Whipcord, including extra heavy imported English fabric.

SUITS \$40 \$45 \$50
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Caps to Match—Puttees, Gloves, Etc.

TALBOT CO.

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

accomplished by such changes as spread the good results of economy and efficiency over the largest number of taxpayers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Coolidge is hopeful that taxes can be reduced by more than \$300,000,000 although he believes no date maximum can be fixed until the budget for the coming fiscal year is completed.

Secretary Mellon's recommendation was for a reduction of from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, but it was disclosed at the White House that the President was not convinced that the cut would have to be held within that limit.

Estimates made in Congress have run all the way to \$500,000,000.

**YALE ART SCHOOL
PLANS TO EXPAND**
Extension of Curriculum Is
Announced by Dean

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Yale School of the Fine Arts is planning to extend its curriculum so that it may train museum curators, experts, and connoisseurs, Dean Everett V. Meeks announced today. New courses in the history of art and in criticism will be added, and courses leading to higher degrees in the graduate school will be revised to accord with this purpose. Dean Meeks, in commenting on the significance of the proposed changes, said:

"We believe that the approach to the fine arts should have a double character. We must first of all teach the technique of the various arts for the benefit of students who wish to follow them professionally. In addition, we must give courses in the history, criticism, and appreciation of art. We now offer some work of this nature in courses intended primarily for undergraduates. These courses are conducted by men who are not only familiar with the history of their subjects, but who are also practitioners of the various arts which they teach. This balance between the historical and technical we hope always to maintain."

"We plan that in the somewhat chaotic state of the arts today this university may help to carry on the technique of the various arts in instruction may give the impression that there is no art today. Purely technical instruction may give the impression that modernism is all there is in art. We have so far been successful in keeping more than 200 students actively at work in architecture, painting and sculpture, who are familiar with the art of the past and who are also trained in craftsmanship and composition."

"We do not have to choose between technical and 'academic' art instruction. We see no reason why they should not supplement each other. Here at Yale we have the advantage of setting for completing, with little addition to our courses, this dual curriculum."

**LODGE TO ENTERTAIN
VETERANS OF WARS**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Overseas Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, which had its origin under the dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island behind the lines of the American expeditionary forces on German territory, will observe Armistice Day by entertaining Masonic veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish American War and the World War. Responses to date show that 11 different states of the Union will be represented in the attendance of members of Overseas Lodge, John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, will be the principal speaker of the evening.

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Theaters and Music

**Copley Company Acts
Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler"**

Copley Theater—Ibsen's drama, "Hedda Gabler," acted by the resident company under the direction of E. E. Clive, afternoon of Nov. 3. The cast:

George Tesman Alan Mowbray
Mrs. Hedda Tesman Katherine Standing
Miss Juliane Tesman Elsie Dudgeon
Mrs. Elvsted Jessamine Newcome
Judge Brack Morris Carnovsky
Eliot Lovborg E. E. Clive
Bertha May Edna

As the first of special matinee productions, with which Mr. Clive proposes to vary the bill for both players and playgoers during the periods when popular pieces are being run at the Copley, "Hedda Gabler" was presented yesterday afternoon before an audience of good size. The performance will be repeated Thursday afternoon.

"The Creaking Chair," entertaining mystery play, continues in the bill evenings this week and at the Saturday matinee.

This revival is worth while because it is good to see now and again an example of the best of modern drama, even though that best may be so austere in character as to be limited in its appeal to audiences accustomed to the predigested fare of the stage in general.

"Hedda Gabler" requires something of the audience besides passive acceptance, and it is pleasant to report that Ibsen's acridly humorous play received an interesting performance yesterday on both sides of the footlights.

From the first it was plain that the company had a firm grasp on the essential ideas embodied in the central characters. These characters fall into two groups, with George Tesman and Mrs. Elvsted as simple mentalities set off against the more complex personalities of Judge Brack and Lovborg.

When Ibsen has finished with these people we know more about their inner natures than we often discover about persons we have known for years in the daily life. The characters reveal themselves by sidelights and implications, by their varying responses to one another. At times the crossfire of connotation is so dynamic it sets one quivering because of the imminence of an explosion.

Ibsen takes his characters to the brink of an abyss and sets them teetering there uncertainly, while he reviews their past for the benefit of the listening and watching audience.

Miss Standing has in Hedda a part that seethes with mental interest for an actress, a part that calls for double and sometimes triple effects of intonation, innuendo and inner bafflement. "I have only one mission in life and that is to be a reality in the daily life," she cries out to Brack, with whom she discusses the daily grind of living with that prosy "professional person," Tesman, absorbed in his studies of the domestic life of the middle ages.

Mr. Carnovsky attained to a reality in his portrait of the materialistic Brack that proved he understood the part and had the means to project it.

The strongest scenes were Hedda's encounters with Lovborg. Here the

intensity of Mr. Clive's characterization seemed to lend further heat to Miss Standing's, and they stirred the audience perceptibly. Again, there was fire in Miss Standing's encounter as Hedda with the Mrs. Elvsted of Miss Newcome, who managed to achieve the simplicity of this much-buffed lady. Mr. Mowbray's Tesman was bland and fatuously self-centered. The ensemble ideal behind the Copley production was proved by the way Misses Edna and Dudgeon kept always within the borders of the minor notes of their secondary rôles.

E. C. S.

Kate Friskin

Kate Friskin, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She played a Paritta in B flat major by Bach; Franck's Prelude, Choral and Fugue, and pieces by Brahms, Debussy, Frank Bridge and Rachmaninoff.

It is difficult to give an exact estimate of Miss Friskin's playing. At first it does not particularly impress the hearer, giving even the feeling of monotony. Yet as the pianist continues several sterling qualities become apparent which were quite unsuspected at first; qualities which are perhaps not sufficiently admired by the crowd and which are little cultivated by those who would attract attention to themselves by all means. But none the less are they to be admired. It is Miss Friskin's evident desire to sink her individuality in that of the composer. It would seem that to her way of thinking the interpreter is only tributary to the composer and so she brings every means at her command to bear upon this one object—to give the music of Bach or Brahms, or whoever it may be, a chance to tell its own message in its own way unhampered as much as possible by her own preconceived ideas as to it.

But Miss Friskin would not remain merely a sieve through which this music passes. If she has no intention to impose her own interpretations on the music of others, yet would she attain herself to a sympathetic understanding and comprehension of their music so far as possible so that it may stand forth in all its living beauty. She would not remain a mere player of notes as they are recorded on the printed page.

In the realization of this high ideal of the interpreter's task Miss Friskin was more often than not successful, particularly in the music of Brahms. And even in pieces which were not so entirely successful she made her purpose clear. Never once did she descend to the tricks which many a more renowned pianist considers his stock in trade, never once did she lose sight of the fact that the music under her hand was the all important thing of the moment, and so as the evening wore on the feeling of monotony with which it opened wore away and delight and pleasure in

the music of Brahms, or whoever it may be, a chance to tell its own message in its own way unhampered as much as possible by her own preconceived ideas as to it.

But Miss Friskin would not remain merely a sieve through which this music passes. If she has no intention to impose her own interpretations on the music of others, yet would she attain herself to a sympathetic understanding and comprehension of their music so far as possible so that it may stand forth in all its living beauty. She would not remain a mere player of notes as they are recorded on the printed page.

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beautiful music adequately and unaffectedly played for its own sake took its place. S. M.

Nina Mae Forde

Nina Mae Forde, soprano, and Virginia Farmer, cellist, gave a concert at Stetson Hall last evening. Their accompanist was Mildred Vinton.

"Mrs. Forde sang 'Ah! Nolla Calma' from Gounod's 'Roméo and Juliet.' Costa's 'I will extol Thee,' airs from Handel and from Haydn, and a group of light songs, partaking of the nature of encores. Unfortunately, Gounod's aria lay beyond the scope of Mrs. Forde's abilities as a singer, so fairness does not allow a judging of her musical worth on such a basis. With the Haydn 'My mother bids me mind my hair' and 'O Sleep, why dost thou leave me,' in Handel's 'As when the dove laments,' and 'Had I Jubal's lyre,' and in Costa's long, ornate work, Mrs. Forde displayed her capabilities to better advantage.

This singer has a flexible voice of fairly good range and pleasant quality, wherein some large, resonant tones prevail. But her sense of pitch does not reveal accuracy, nor does she sing easily, without too apparent effort. Shallow, rather than depths, are in her voice.

Miss Farmer, assisting at last night's concert, chose a work by Popper as show piece, as do so many cellists, her choice lighting on a Hungarian Rhapsody. She manifested a supple and agile technique and well sustained melodic outlines of smooth roundness. Cui's 'Oriente,' a transcribed 'Liebestraum' of Liszt, a folk song of Swedish derivation, and a few other works which engaged her efforts through the evening, revealing noteworthy achievements.

HEEL MAKERS MAY SECEDE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—Wood heel makers local No. 11 of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, at a mass meeting this evening, will vote on the matter of secession from the general organization. The craft numbers approximately 1500, one of the largest in the local industry. Agitation has been rife for several months within the craft to go independent as formerly.

STANDARD OIL EXTRA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—An extra dividend of \$10 a share has been declared by the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of \$5 a share, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Nov. 20.

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NEED FOR WOMEN IN COUNCIL SEEN

Head of Voters' League
Urges More Activity in
Affairs of City

Women are needed in the City Council and in the appointive positions of city government; it is there that their great field of usefulness in city government is found, Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president of the Boston League of Women Voters, said today, expressing regret that no woman had run for the Boston City Council. She hoped, she said, that capable women would soon appreciate the opportunity for service that lies before them in these positions and come out as candidates.

"The modern woman does not realize when she is shirking her natural job when she fails to take part in the activities of the city government," Mrs. Healy said. "In days gone by, under her own roof and in her own barn and garden, women found the activities essential to the happiness and welfare of her family. Father and husband was first hunter and warrior, then added agriculture to his pursuits and later money making in bank and office, but mother and wife carried on in the home, rearing, bread-making, caring for the dairy products and overseeing the care of the family."

"See where all her pursuits have fled in these latter days! The laundry, the factory, the school have taken them away, one by one. How can she fail to be interested in the way these, her very own activities, are being conducted?"

"She knows from generations of experience, far better than men, how such work should be done. It is her share of the city's task of housekeeping. It is for this reason that we urge women to take an interest in city affairs, not that they shall usurp man's place in city government. He has a vastly wider experience in finance than women, yet in

the petty economies of the household a lesson of thrift and carefulness in management has been learned, too. The ideal city must be managed by women and men.

"We are sorry to see women fall behind, now that the gates to opportunity for civic usefulness have been swung open. Perhaps a certain modesty or timidity becomes them at first, but they need to observe methods, to watch the way of party politics, to get on the inside as far as they are permitted by the people long in power. To lose the impetus of freshness and enthusiasm which should be the heritage of the new voter would be a sad mistake. There ought to be women in the City Council and in the appointive positions of the city."

**B. U. DRAMATIC CLUB
TO GIVE BARRIE PLAY**

The Dramatic Club of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has announced for presentation on the evening of Nov. 20 Sir James M. Barrie's comedy, "Alice Sit by the Fire." It will be given in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, at 8, under direction of Miss Isabel Fulton of Waverley and Frost Agate Knox Black, Snow professor of elocution on the college faculty.

In the cast will be Betty Laddow of Needham, Colette Humphrey of Jamaica Plain, Elizabeth Pope of West Roxbury, Helen Blakely of West Roxbury, Ruth Yeomans of Revere, Earl Murphy of Charlestown, Irwin Cowper of Brookline, E. Milton Parsons of Rochester, N. H., and Marion Tapper of Newton Highlands.

CHURCH AUXILIARY MEETS

OLD TOWN, Me., Nov. 4.—Fifty officers and delegates of the Maine branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Church attended the quarterly meeting of the organization held here yesterday.

Addresses by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Portland, bishop of the diocese of Maine, and the Rev. Stuart Purves of Augusta were the features. Mrs. Kenneth C. M. Sills of Brunswick, president, presided at the sessions.

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During Apple Week—and every week in the year—Waldorf apple pie (with cheese) is a favorite. Ask for it and know why!

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A Clean Place to Eat for Men, Women and Children—Breakfast, Lunch, Supper

Everybody's Club Succeeds Is the Story From Winnetka

Community House in 14 Years Has Welcomed 1,100,000 People to Classes, Meetings and Entertainments

Winnetka, Ill. Special Correspondence. IN THE mellow light of the spacious neighborhood room a young Czechoslovak called in friendly exact English to a Swedish girl, and a society woman introduced her eager-eyed assistant gardener to the president of the local British-American Club. It was open house night at that center of good fellowship, Community House, Winnetka, Ill. Young and old, the very wealthy and the modest wage-earner were all there together, united in mutual interest, where work and fun wrought lasting bonds.

Among the hosts and guests, with a word of greeting here and a friendly bit of help there, moved J. W. P. Davies, the founder of the club. In 1911 "Chief," as the boys and girls affectionately call him, overheard a Winnetka boy say to two others, "Gee, there's never a thing in this town for a fellow to do." Out of that remark grew a boys' club, and from that was born the Community House idea. Mr. Davies invited a group of leading Winnetka residents to talk over a possible recreation center, where organization of every sort could meet and where people would get together in fellowship. Winnetka, although a wealthy suburb of Chicago, has most of the elements of the average town, with the exception of fewer local merchants. There are Chicago "big business" and professional men; there are educators, writers, college-bred and traveled. There are young couples just getting started. There are plumbers, taxi-drivers, small shopkeepers, firemen, teamsters, gardeners, chauffeurs, cooks, housemaids. Descendants of old New England families are there, and foreign-born newcomers who speak scarce a word of English. Community House brings all these elements together, replacing artificial social divisions by a desire for mutual benefit and enjoyment.

Autumn Open House Night
On this autumn open house night many of the organizations were on hand. The League of Women Voters had made the lobby interesting with a civic exhibit, educational and thought-provoking. In the Boy Scout and Camp Fire rooms, where great fires blazed hospitably in huge open fireplaces, were examples of art work and evidence of activity. Members of the Art League and the Brush and Pencil Club were on hand as guides to their exhibits. The Community Drama group were putting on a play in the auditorium, where, by the way, is the only motion picture show in town, twice a week and controlled with thought for boys and girls. The husky young men gathered around the hearth in another room were the Triangle Club. Years ago this group was a heterogeneous "gang" of young fellows "who didn't like to stay at home"—taxi-drivers, teamsters, young chaps of shifting occupations who had not found themselves. Mr. Davies invited them over to Community House and interested several experienced men who gladly talked to them night after night on subjects like electricity, engineering and other vocations. From that beginning came a group which is now a strong united force for good things.

In the gymnasium were several prominent business and professional men, playing volleyball. And, from the women's and debutante classes in the morning, and the boys' and girls' in the afternoon, to those of the business men, the maids, and others in the evening, this gymnasium is a busy place.

Down a hallway an accordion and violin playing gave evidence that the Czechoslovakian Club had gathered for a merry evening. In another room one of the Friendship Circles was meeting. These are groups formed of girls working in homes, and are frankly social. A chance to become acquainted and to spend evenings together, with club programs, parties, dances on free afternoons, is the beginning of many deepening friendships and many happy hours.

Classes Hard at Work
Many more clubs there were, but perhaps the most inspiring sight was upstairs. Here are the smaller rooms, and on that Open House evening, hard at work, was class after class of foreign-born girls and men earnestly studying English. Japanese, Alsatian, and German sat around the tables with Pote, Czech, and Swede. A pretty Danish girl, blue eyed, with

a lovely mop of pale gold hair, was giggling humorously to describe a summer trip; a little band of eight, representing almost as many nations, were chanting aloud some simple sentences, their eyes upon the teacher, their senses alert to catch the unfamiliar accent and rhythm.

At different times are the special activities. On Halloween is a huge community party, to which everybody goes. It was started with the idea of substituting some good wholesome fun for the devastating outdoor sort attractive to some boys and girls and it not only has almost eliminated vandalism but has become a much-anticipated event. At Christmas time a host of people of all ages produce a pageant-like play and again the whole village comes. Song Week in the spring is celebrated by numbers of groups joining on programs. Besides such regular occasions, many organizations and gatherings of people hold banquets, meetings, fairs, and exhibits in the club rooms and always rent free.

Great Numbers Enjoy It
Since Community House was built, 14 years ago, a total of 1,100,000 people have used it. Last year more than 87 groups took advantage of it, with an attendance of 108,446, and 105 volunteer workers helped in its clubs and classes. Although on property owned by the Congregational Church, as a union organization made up of people of 21 denominations, Community House is entirely separate. It is not a settlement house; it is a civic center supported by the small annual fee of its large membership, and by yearly subscriptions from various regular sources. Essentially it belongs to the village. "Winnetka is a different place because of it," said Mrs. Wortley, assistant to Mr. Davies, and her eyes were shining. "Everybody comes here. The very wealthy and those of modest means all take part. No matter in what walk of life they are, they know that the place is theirs and for their use."

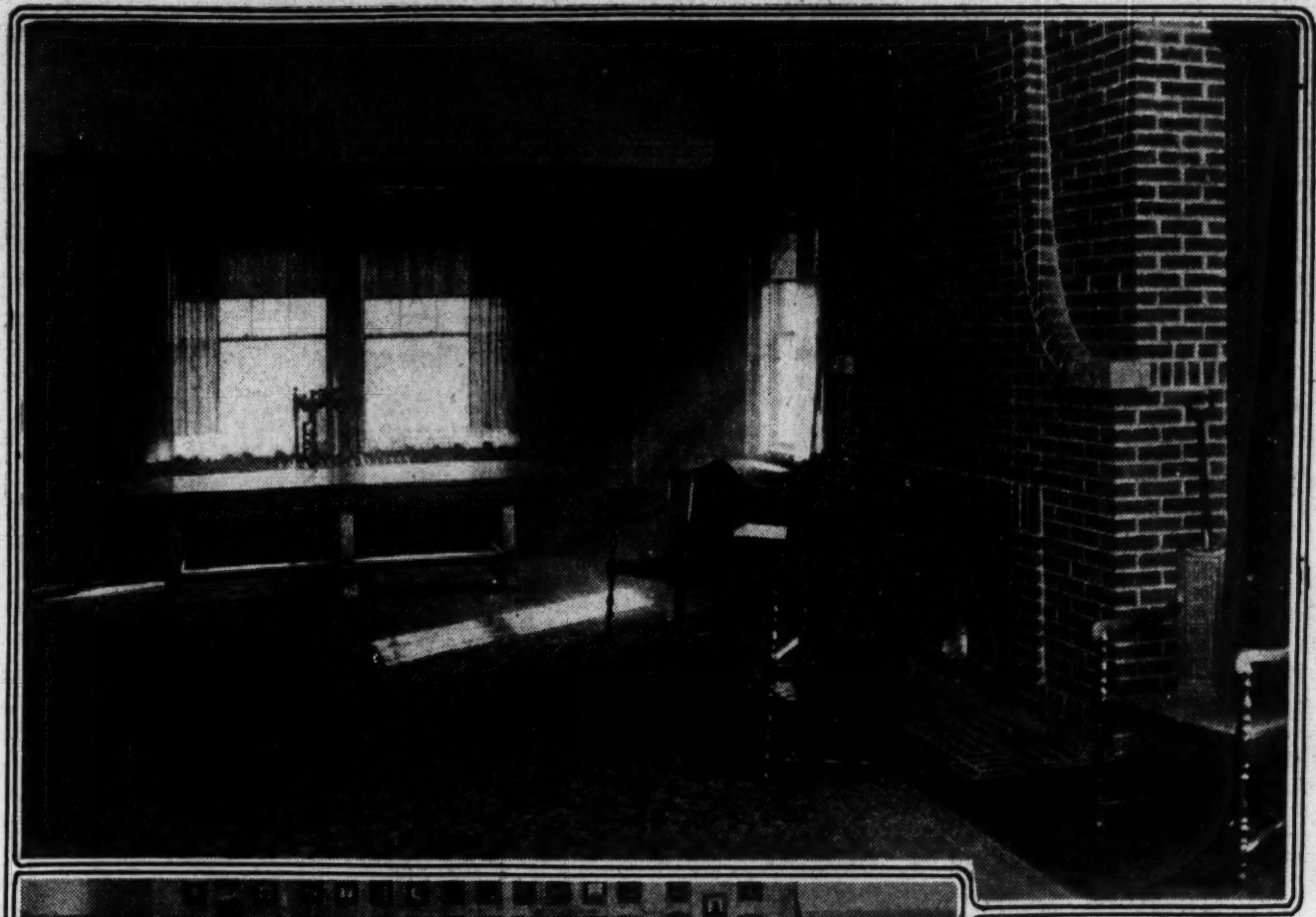
It is indeed a town clubhouse, and its positive influence for fellowship and mutual understanding is immeasurable.

VIENNESE PALACE TO FORM NEW MUSEUM

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Vienna is to have a new museum. It will be the third in size in the capital. The newest portion of the Imperial Palace is to be the place. The exhibits intended for this new museum are to be taken from the two existing museums which are already overcrowded. They will consist of ethnographical collections, anthropological collections, and prehistoric collections. All these numerous exhibits will be now formed into one common collection, devoted to the evolution of man, his general development and history.

All the different collections will, of course, be open to the general public, but there will also be private laboratories for research work. A department for the investigation of America, is also to be founded. The work of transferring the exhibits will be carried out very slowly to save expense.

Winnetka Community House Proves Home of Good-fellowship for Entire Town



Upper: Typical Club Room, Community House, Winnetka, Ill.
Lower: Camp Fire Club Room. The Tiles for This Fireplace Were Made by the Girls Themselves.



CAR PARKING SPACE BRINGS 'HIGH PRICES'

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—So great has the demand for automobile parking space in the business district here become that certain large lots are being sold and leased at high prices and for long periods of years to individuals and corporations for the sole purpose of selling stalls to motorists.

The income to be derived from renting space to automobile owners, however, is said to be greater than the earning power of a building. Each foot of space in these stands is valued at between \$500 and \$1000, according to the terms of leases and sales.

AUSTRIANS LEAVING THEIR HOME LAND

40,000 Stated to Have Quit Country Since War

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Despite the Austrian's love for his native country, despite his sedentary and conservative nature, and despite the American quota, over 40,000 Austrians have left their country to seek new homes abroad since the war. That is to say, 66 per cent of the whole population of this country have emigrated.

During the first post-war years, from 1918 to 1923, the figures were exceptionally high: 36,261, the record year being 1923 with 15,497 emigrants. But this high figure was succeeded by the small one of 2,650 in 1924, which meant that that year was a better financial one than the

former ones. It can safely be said that the number of emigrants would be much larger but for the strict United States quota laws, which fix the Austrian quota for the year 1924-25 at 785.

Some 98 per cent of the total number of emigrants have gone to America: the United States have

taken 26,000, while the remaining 14,000 have gone either to Argentina or to Brazil. The majority of the emigrants have been recruited from industry and mining, which clearly reveals the social condition which has sent these emigrants seeking new homes in the New World.

Increases in Camden's Business, Population and Building Operations

Philadelphia's growth, up to a year ago, was fanlike, geographically speaking—to the north, west and south. On the east was the river, a theoretical barrier.

But with the coming of the Camden bridge, all this has changed.

Instead of a river barrier, there will soon be a broad highway and rapid transportation facilities. Already, in anticipation of all this, Greater Camden has become one of the principal areas of Philadelphia's growth. Its business, population, and building operations are rapidly increasing, and its

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CAN YOU PRONOUNCE FOREIGN WORDS LIKE—

Masseuse, cello, bourgeois, lingerie, decoleté, faux pas, hor d'œuvre, maraschino, Bolshewiki, Reichstag, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thais, Paderewski, Ysaie, Nazimova, Galli-Curci, Les Misérables, Goethe, Fascisti?

DO YOU KNOW WHEN TO USE—

—sets or sets, laying or lying, farther or further, drank or drunk, who or whom, I or me, lunch or luncheon, affect or effect, council, counsel or consult, practical or practicable, admittance or admission, shall or will?

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News of Art-Photoplays-Musical Events

New Sargent Murals at the Boston Museum

A group of the new murals is reproduced elsewhere in today's Monitor.

THE last set of mural decorations by John Sargent were unveiled yesterday afternoon at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They were planned to supplement the decoration of the rotunda at the head of the staircase that was executed a few years ago by the artist. The plan includes 12 paintings and six reliefs with architectural rearrangements. Mr. Sargent originally made a model of the plan and numerous charcoal sketches and studies. All his plans were worked out with explicit directions for installation of the work.

As one stands at the head of the staircase now, one is surrounded by this tremendous decorative scheme, a magnificent ensemble in which all the arts have been brought in to contribute a share. It is one great thought developed by many ideas, carried out by one man with many capacities. For it is not pictures alone, or allegory that one comes to see. It is an enormous composition that summarizes the struggles of human thought and feelings toward an end. It is an allegorical story of life itself in the stirring moments of strife, in the brilliant moments of ultimate achievement.

And what could enhance the total effect, the feeling of fullness and completion more than combining the beauties of all the arts in one great setting? An architect, Mr. Sargent has made use of the supporting strength of the classical columns that are coupled along the sides. As sculptor, he has introduced the suppleness of the human form in the low reliefs. As painter, he has interwoven the richness and beauty of color with designs of repose and spirited action.

The dominating piece that greets one on the wall at the back of the staircase is a lunette of the Danaides. The maidens vain in an eternal procession pouring the contents of an urn into a large urn, understood allegorically as the "fountain of knowledge." These daughters of Danaus, tall beautiful Greek maidens, enter the picture on the left wall, carrying the steps of the staircase, the large amphora gracefully. There is the poise and dignity, the controlled movement and rhythm and variation that the artist has felt in the contemplation of the classical ages which this work represents.

Beneath the lunette there are three panels. On the left is a seated figure of a man wearing a wreath and swathed in draperies; he gazes off into the distance, absorbed in contemplation. On the right, two are seen heaving and taking notes upon the stars. The former is philosophy, the latter science.

In the central piece a youth is seen removing a large drapery from before a concealed figure which is in its indefiniteness and obscurity adds an element of mysticism. This is the "Unveiling of the Truth." The entire group of this wall relates up to matters of the intellect and the spirit. In keeping with its position upon the entrance to the library, it has been executed in a subdued scheme of blue and other. The general effect is one of simplification and quiet suggestion of an abstract idea. It has been done with an emphasis upon the beauty of outline and broad masses. The ample draperies are treated massively with more of suggestion than detail. In the other picture the artist has introduced a greater freedom of movement, a more liberated imagination.

There are two panels over the staircase. One is "Apollo in His Chariot with the Hours." Apollo is seen in his chariot drawn by four graying white steeds, accompanied by the Hours, personified by the moving figures of boys, Artemis, with a crescent in her hair, symbolizing Night, is seen escaping from the hours of day. Here the artist has worked the figures and horses into a swirl of moving lines, all drawn together in one by the tightly held reins of the horses in the hands of Apollo. The other of this series is "The Winds." Four figures representing the four winds are floating about in clouds and storm. Boreas descends from the north wearing a dark heavy robe. Zephyrus, the west wind, scatters flowers in the sky languidly. Notus, the south wind, holds an inverted jar from which he pours the rain. Eurus, the east wind, blows on a conch shell. They are all blown about amidst the dark and light clouds and circling lightning. Both these panels are kept within the blue and other color scheme of the lunette and the other two in the paintings on the ceilings of the corridors that the artist broke away from the twofold color scheme. Here the compositions have been worked out in the difficult proportions of the rotunda. The first scene is seen on the back of leaping Pegasus slaying Medusa, or rather just after the slaying of Medusa, and heading the snake-haired head to Athena. The winged Pegasus leaps high, while Pegasus supports himself by pulling on its mane. A cloud of dust helps to conceal the headless body below.

The next shows Atlas and the Heracles. The kneeling Atlas is bent under the weight of a large globe that symbolizes the sky on which there are represented the signs of the zodiac. The sleeping figures of the Heracles, daughters of Atlas, are seen at his feet, two of whom are holding golden apples in their hands. These are the famous golden apples that Heracles sought in his labors. The artist has arranged this composition in a circle with the firm vigorous figure of Atlas at the center. The slaying figure of the Heracles are placed to fill in the lower semicircle.

THE OLD MASTERS FROM THE DECK OF WESTMINSTER'S COTTAGE. THREE PAINTINGS BY JOHN SINGER. THE NEW YORK CITY MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. NOVEMBER 3-21 INCLUSIVE.

legend supplies the story for the third. The young Achilles is seated on the back of the centaur, which is teaching him to shoot with a bow and arrow. Both have their bows drawn full length and are intent upon shooting some object up in the clouds. An eagle in the upper left is the emblem of Zeus, who was interested in the young Achilles.

The next is the legend of Orestes being pursued by the avenging Furies. In the painting he is seen escaping the horror of the furies, who pursue him madly with snakes and torches in their hands. His sister stands by, stunned by the sight. The revengefulness and horror of the wild-eyed furies clutching the snakes provides a very frenzied and not very pleasant subject.

The Phæton legend is the next. The unfortunate son of Helios is seen falling from the chariot of the sun, that has swerved from its course while he attempts unsuccessfully to drive it. The solar track is seen with the signs of the zodiac. The chariot is seen plunging off in one direction, while the youthful body of Phæton is thrown headlong, wrapped in flames.

The last is Hercules and the Hydra. The youthful hero is shown in the process of one of the "labors." He is surrounded by the many-headed hydra with coils wound around his limbs. He stands valiantly wielding

Tcherepnin's Symphonietta and Respighi's 'Pines of Rome'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 23

WHAT should be the relation between contents and form, between the thing said and the manner of saying it? This is a matter vital to composers when at work, but it argues something amiss in their achievement if a general audience becomes concerned with it. That the general audience did perceive a discrepancy between matter and manner in Tcherepnin's Symphonietta in C (Op. 54) was in itself a trenchant criticism when the work was given for the first time at the London Symphony Orchestra concert on Oct. 19. The program began with the Gluck's "Orpheus," followed by "The Pines of Rome" by Respighi, (produced at the Leeds Festival a couple of weeks ago and now given its first London performance). Beethoven's Concerto in G major for piano and orchestra followed by the "Pines of Rome" by Respighi, (produced at the Leeds Festival a couple of weeks ago and now given its first London performance).

The title, if it meant anything, indicated a work short and concise. Mistaken idea! The Symphonietta lasted about three-quarters of an hour. It is a miniature, but it must be the full size article! But the composer is right in believing his musical material best suited to the smaller form. Had he carried out his original intention and written a real symphony the effect might have been charming. The themes would not then have been dwarfed by their frame, and the brilliantly resourceful orchestration would have pulled one over the retention of phrases. As things stood one even doubted at length whether the movements were happy, well-said things, and the Rondo, with its hint of jazz rhythms, strikes out a little new path in serious music; serious, serious, serious, in its simplicity, but light-hearted and cheery in temper.

Nothing very novel characterized the choice of works at the harp and piano recital given by Mildred Hilling and Robert Marthe at the American Women's Club on Oct. 12. One might even question the fitness of the harp as an exponent for Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" or the piano for movements from the "Pines of Rome" by Respighi. Yet there is something so fresh and resilient in the playing of these American artists that they held one's interest throughout. The piano playing was an unusually good technical equipment, backed by a thoroughly musical temperament. Martha Baird is perhaps less sensitive to inflections of phrasing, but has a glowing tone and an attractive command of the keyboard.

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There are two panels over the staircase. One is "Apollo in His Chariot with the Hours." Apollo is seen in his chariot drawn by four graying white steeds, accompanied by the Hours, personified by the moving figures of boys, Artemis, with a crescent in her hair, symbolizing Night, is seen escaping from the hours of day. Here the artist has worked the figures and horses into a swirl of moving lines, all drawn together in one by the tightly held reins of the horses in the hands of Apollo. The other of this series is "The Winds." Four figures representing the four winds are floating about in clouds and storm. Boreas descends from the north wearing a dark heavy robe. Zephyrus, the west wind, scatters flowers in the sky languidly. Notus, the south wind, holds an inverted jar from which he pours the rain. Eurus, the east wind, blows on a conch shell. They are all blown about amidst the dark and light clouds and circling lightning. Both these panels are kept within the blue and other color scheme of the lunette and the other two in the paintings on the ceilings of the corridors that the artist broke away from the twofold color scheme. Here the compositions have been worked out in the difficult proportions of the rotunda. The first scene is seen on the back of leaping Pegasus slaying Medusa, or rather just after the slaying of Medusa, and heading the snake-haired head to Athena. The winged Pegasus leaps high, while Pegasus supports himself by pulling on its mane. A cloud of dust helps to conceal the headless body below.

his club over the heads that open their mouths and breathe their poison. The hydra is painted realistically, with all details of surface, the scales, and color.

The series of reliefs are placed beneath the vault over the staircase. There is no legendary story connected with them. They have no titles, but show athletes in a race and youths intermingling gracefully in garlands and floating draperies. "There is a freedom and movement in the decoration and indulgence in certain rhythms. Two athletes jumping over a rope show what a tremendous amount of energy can be infused into a simple group design.

Mr. Sargent gave a pictorial quality to his sculpture and a plastic quality to his pictures. He always kept the delineation as simple as it could be and still be beautiful. After employing the effect of the ensemble, one derives a great deal of pleasure from going over details. He took great joy in doing even the minutest thing in the best possible way. One observes borders, each different, and adapted to its picture, woodwork beautifully wrought as in the wheels of the chariot. In everything there is the feeling of completion, of a job properly done.

There is strength as well as grace, movement and repose, thought and activity. Whatever the subject mat-

ter, which after all is an arbitrary thing, one finds the many habits and characteristics of life represented, there are the mental and physical ambitions of men, there is revenge, and youth intermingling gracefully in garlands that contribute to what we call human nature.

The artist himself is concerned with one great decorative scheme. Whatever the meaning of the individual pieces, his ultimate intention is to get one strong unified whole. We must confess that Sargent succeeded in making this combination into a related decorative theme in which things are felt to be harmoniously knitted together. This great scheme is a splendid tribute to his genius. D. A.

very cleverly, hiding the hum of the motor by trills on the muted violin. But because the piece is much more than clever showmanship, it says something that is sincere, though not profound, and says it with address and felicity.

Concert of Modern Works
The concert of modern works given by Arthur Benjamin at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 16 presented the question of matter and manner in the smaller medium of piano and violin. A set of pieces called "Etchings and Entr'actes" by Josef Suk was played for the first time in London. Their structure exceeded their inspiration. Though containing some fairly interesting pages (admirably performed by Benjamin), they hardly repaid the outlay of time necessary to master their awkward writing for the piano.

Herbert Howells' fine Sonata No. 3 for violin and piano (an outgrowth of his impression of the Rocky Mountains) is a work that yields up its fullness of music only upon increasing acquaintance.

Arthur Benjamin's new Sonata in B for violin and piano (an outgrowth of his impression of the Rocky Mountains) is a work that yields up its fullness of music only upon increasing acquaintance. The orchestra has been augmented, the symphony has been placed almost in the middle of the back row, while the brasses are massed along the right. Herman Kolodkin has returned to his chair as first violin after a year's absence, and there is a new first cellist, G. Miquelle, whose work last night was an assurance that he will prove a valuable asset to the orchestra.

The program was as follows: Weber, Overture to "Euryanthe"; Tchaikovsky, Fourth Symphony in F minor; Wagner, "Lohengrin," Prelude to Act 1; Rimsky-Korsakov, "Capriccio Espagnol." Perhaps the finest work of the evening was in the Finale of the symphony, the over-mounting theme which Tchaikovsky developed so gloriously held few possibilities that Grabliwitsch did not bring out. The emotional eloquence of the Andante came with rare intensity and which Tchaikovsky was a bit cloudy in the Scherzo, but at the strings were not ragged in their attacks. The "Gypsy Song" was the high light of the Capriccio, although the fine climax was inspiring.

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for Mr. Bell knows how to tell a story on the screen and to keep it pointed and skipping as well as the best directors. But the requirement of the screen that its stars shall be served and served generously has rather taken the kink out of "Lights of Old Broadway," particularly toward the end when the heroine's splendid services to the citizenry of old New York mount toward the accomplishment of some great deed. And after all Pety O'Andy was but a humble dweller in "Shantytown" (Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street) and a fairly clever variety actress at Tony Pastor's.

However, in the clever hands of Marion Davies, this young Irish lass seems quite equal to such doughty deeds, and rather disarms carping criticism. Her work here is quite as clever as anything she has yet done, and her vivacious charms are admirably displayed. She does a droll role for the first time and gives her characters a widely separated characterization. There is much humor in the situations throughout, and the titles are thoroughly in the rollicking Irish key that runs through the picture. The settings are persuasive, some of the street scenes at night being beautifully directed and photographed. Conrad Nagel is the attractive aristocrat who falls such a willing victim to the bold young miss from "Shantytown," and Frank Currier, George K. Arthur, and Frank McHugh all give fine performances.

New MacLean Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Rivoli Theater, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a motion picture adapted from the novel by Earl Derr Biggers, directed by Fred Noymer for Paramount.

Douglas MacLean finds his way through the many measures of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," with the same easy stride that has made his former pictures so entertaining. As in his other adventures in screen farce, he plays the part of a young and somewhat unsophisticated American chafed up upon the uncertain consternations, reasonable despair, agile reactions and quick delinquencies of circumstance. His polite contemplations, reasonable despair, agile reactions and quick delinquencies of circumstance. His polite contemplations, reasonable despair, agile reactions and quick delinquencies of circumstance. His polite contemplations, reasonable despair, agile reactions and quick delinquencies of circumstance.

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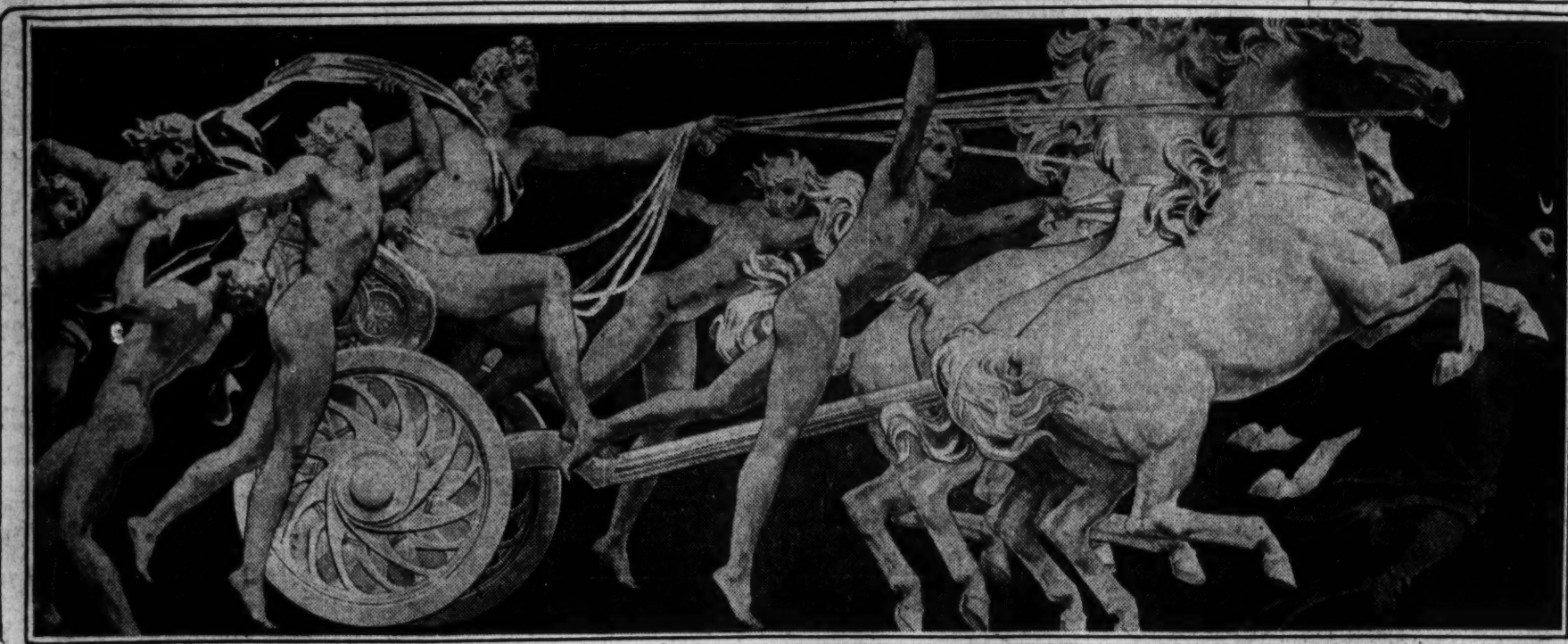
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New Mural Decorations by Sargent in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



APOLLO IN HIS CHARIOT WITH THE HOURS



HERCULES AND THE HYDRA



PHILOSOPHY



PERSEUS ON PEGASUS SLAYING MEDUSA



SCIENCE

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Educational Progress Shown in Philippine School Survey

Desire for More Advanced Methods and Modern Equipment Reported by Investigating Body

One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of education has been written since the beginning of the twentieth century in the Philippine Islands, according to the report of the Board of Educational Survey and the Educational Survey Commission. Called by Eugene Allen Gilmore, the secretary of public instruction in the islands, and authorized by the Philippine Legislature to make a survey of the islands, this commission was composed of leading American educators and an eminent Filipino who was formerly a public official. Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute and professor of education at the Teachers College, Columbia University, was chairman of the survey and director of the commission. Other members were Jose Paez, formerly director of the bureau of public works, and at present general manager of the Manila Railroad Company, and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education in New York City.

Facing the fact that any adverse criticism of their educational system might be seriously misunderstood and resented by a people striving for self-expression in government, the report, which is being circulated by Mr. Gilmore, a secretary, is characterized by a desire to persuade rather than to criticize, yet never withholds criticism that the members of the board deem for the ultimate benefit of the islands.

New Under Reorganization
Pointing out that the educational systems of most countries, including that of the United States are now undergoing reorganization the board says:

"The time has arrived not so much for a consolidation, of past achievements, as for criticism and evaluation of those achievements. . . . Certain policies and practices have been given trial. Should they be continued in the future or should new policies and practices be inaugurated?"

Underlying all discussions of the commission, and fundamental to all the problems of education in the islands, the commission names four that take precedence. First is the necessity for determination of some common language as the language for instruction. The commission believes it should be English. One language would serve to unite the people, now separated by numerous dialects by giving them a means of common intercourse and lead the way to greater accomplishment in social, business, professional, intellectual, political and cultural affairs, the commission says, and would open the way to intercourse with the world above and beyond the island. It would also eliminate many educational difficulties that under existing conditions are insurmountable.

Second, the commission calls for a definite and rigid improvement of the standards of teaching. Approximately 95 per cent of the teachers in primary and intermediate schools are without professional preparation. The situation grew out of the eagerness of the Filipino people to get every child in school without waiting for qualified teachers.

Third, the commission calls for reorganization and extension of educational facilities. It found that 82 per cent of the pupils do not go beyond the second grade. The commission states that it takes them an average of five years to do it. There are many over-age pupils in all grades, especially the primary grades. Some of them are over 25 years old. Fourth, the commission calls for the practical adaptation of education to the specific needs of the Filipino people.

Eager for Education
According to the substance of the study made by the commission, in the zealous progress toward the goal that every child should have an elementary schooling, the quality of the education given has been sacrificed. It says: "If formal school training of from two to four years is accepted, the fulfilling of the general social obligation to the children, the Filipino people are indulging in a serious case of self-deception. . . . Through a body of trained teachers and selection of materials of instruction that will make the education given function in the life of the child, the state can adequately discharge this obligation."

The board recommends a curtailment of the type of industrial work now found in the schools, which is largely directed toward commercial export, that it be organized with educational rather than commercial objects in view, and that home and local markets be substituted for foreign.

No other tropical country has attempted to build up a complete school system with a distinctive type of architecture, the commission declares. While there is no wide range of temperature, yet the dry and rainy seasons occasion problems in lighting, ventilation and protection from inclement weather which are not found in other countries possessing developed school plants. The achievement of constructing a modern school plant has been great. A type of permanent concrete school building has been evolved which is very satisfactory. There is also a semi-permanent or temporary building which has many of the features of the permanent building. Made of bamboo, it does not meet some of the important demands but must, of necessity, be used until such time as permanent buildings can be erected.

Enrollment Increased
A chapter of the report is devoted to the things that have been accomplished by the present system, the achievements of which are notable. Since 1919 the number of people enrolled in the schools has increased from less than 700,000 to more than 1,100,000.

The report declares that: "The student will scan the pages of history long before he will read of an adventure in human enlightenment more bold than that which has been undertaken in this Oriental setting. Through this system an effort has been made to give a common language to more than 10,000,000 of people divided by the barriers of dialect into numerous non-communicating groups. Through this system teachers have sought to bring to the Orient the products of modern scientific thought. Through this system both American and Filipino educational leaders have hoped to prepare a whole people for self-government and for bearing the responsibilities of effective citizenship."

One Type of Philippine Schoolhouse



Materials and Labor Are Contributed by the People in the Erection of This Type of School Building in the Philippines.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Governor's Committee Head Wants Better Selling

Effective merchandising of their products is the chief problem confronting New England industries, according to the views expressed by the secretaries of New England trade organizations having headquarters in Boston, who met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday with John S. Lawrence, chairman of the Governor's Joint Committee on the New England conference. The trade association executives also gave it as their opinion that every industrial organization in New England should create a committee on merchandising for the purpose of working out better selling methods and programs for their industries.

The meeting was called by Mr. Lawrence for the purpose of considering plans for the New England conference of agricultural, industrial and commercial organizations at Worcester, Nov. 12-13.

Mr. Lawrence said that the plan for the New England conference is partly a result of a suggestion made to him by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who is coming to Worcester to address the marketing session. According to Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hoover once asked him why it was that New England did not seem to know what it wanted, and why the six states did not get together and organize for the advancement of their common interests. The New England conference, Mr. Lawrence said, will be the answer to Mr. Hoover.

GEORGIA RESTRICTS HUNTERS' GAME BAG
SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Georgia opens its hunting season this year with a greatly restricted bag limit, according to Peter B. Twitty, State Game Commissioner. The most important change is that the limit on deer has been reduced from 20 to 2, and every deer bagged must be reported to the local game warden with the

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SUNSET STORIES
Baby Maud's Monkey

BREAKFAST was a very noisy meal. Mabel, Archie, and Lucy were almost too excited to eat, and even Baby Maud was affected by their glee, although she had no idea what they were glad about. Baby Maud was only two years old and letters from Daddy meant nothing at all to her. With the others it was different. They were old enough to know that Daddy went to sea, and they could read his letters when they came, and—well, one had come that very morning.

The news it brought was positively wonderful. Daddy had actually bought a little monkey for Baby Maud, and was bringing it home with him—now! Baby Maud was far too little to understand, but the others were not, and they could just think and talk of nothing else. A suitable name would have to be found for the new arrival, also a house, for even a monkey must have a house to live in. Hours and hours were spent in making plans, most of which were not a bit of use, and as soon as Uncle Dick poked his head round the door, he was pounced upon and invited to solve the problem.

"Why not call him Jacko?" he suggested.
"Oh, not Jacko," said Lucy, "every monkey gets called Jacko!"
"So it does," agreed Uncle Dick, "so it does! Then let me see—"

"Oh, never mind about the name," cried Mabel, "it's the house that really matters."
"Yes," remarked her brother, "it's the house that really matters."
"O-o-o-o!" said Uncle Dick.
"You see," continued Mabel, "you can live without a name, but you

RETAIL TRADE BOARD ELECTS G. B. JOHNSON

George B. Johnson, president of R. H. White Company, was today elected president of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the annual election of officers in the Parker House. Charles F. Bacon was elected vice-president. Daniel Bloomfield continues as manager. The Schneider, was elected as an additional member of the governing council.

JEWISH LITERATURE CHAIR ESTABLISHED
Establishment of the Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy through a gift from Lucius N. Littauer, Harvard '78, of New York, in honor of his father, was announced at Harvard today. This gift of Mr. Littauer will be completed in 1928 on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Harvard College.

It is the confident hope of the donor that the establishment of this chair will be a source of far-reaching service in the cause of higher education, of scholarly research of enlightenment, and of appreciation of Jewish ideals.

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Will Delight Children
There are many delightful wonders to be seen at Horne's this year. The Toy Shop has been transformed into an Ice Palace, and the toys are spread over the great, light, airy department, in alluring array.

The Children's Post Office
Children should be sure to ask at the Children's Post Office in the Toy Shop—there may be a letter for them.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
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THE LIBRARY
Book Nooks for Elementary Schools
San Antonio, Texas
Special Correspondence
ALTHOUGH all cities have their public libraries and nearly all high schools have libraries suited to the needs of junior and senior high school students, these have not settled the problem of the proper distribution of the right kind of books to pupils in the elementary schools. This problem is being met with success in the San Antonio schools under the supervision of Miss Elma Neal, director of elementary education. This is done through a collection known as a book nook in every room in each elementary school of the city, more than 400 in all, the board of education having appropriated \$15,000 for that purpose in the last three years.

"A book nook is not a library," says Miss Neal. "It is just a collection of books particularly suited to the age and development of the pupils it supplies. The book nook may occupy all sorts of inconspicuous places and Mother Goose or it may crowd up in a neighborly fashion with desks and chairs of the little pupils. But regardless of where it is, the service and pleasure are very real. There is a reading table with a vase of bright-colored flowers.

SUNSET STORIES
Baby Maud's Monkey

can't live without a house—you simply can't!"
"Hm! There's something in that!" and Uncle Dick laughed. "I suppose you're going to build this house yourselves!"
"Rather!" chorused the children all together.
"And where do you propose to put it?"
"That's just what we don't know. We thought perhaps you could advise us."

Uncle Dick remained silent for a moment, then he asked:
"Shall we build him a house in the garden? Or build him a house in the house? Or would he prefer Rover's kennel?—It's dreadfully puzzling to know."

"That's not advising us," said Mabel. "It's only asking foolish questions."
"Oh, he's such a tease!" said Lucy to her doll. "He's such a tease!"

A few days later Daddy's ship came home from sea, and Daddy himself arrived with the largest hamper the children had ever seen.
"The monkey, the monkey!" they all exclaimed at once, and could scarcely wait while it was carried into the house. But Daddy insisted on Baby Maud opening it herself.

At last it was open, and there, almost hidden in straw and shavings, was the loveliest, fluffiest little monkey in the world; only it wasn't the kind that climbs trees, eats, and chatters—it was just a baby's woolly toy.

"Well," said Lucy, "I thought that Uncle Dick was a terrible tease, but Daddy's the biggest tease of all—the very biggest!"

But Baby Maud didn't think so, as she toddled away with her treasure in her arms.

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zines are also provided and the children are encouraged to read them.

Training for Leisure Hours
"One of the main objects of this work," Miss Neal says, "is to train the children for their leisure time. If they know what good reading is, and have acquired a taste for it, they will never be at a loss over what to do with their free time. In fact, I believe that if you want to Americanize the boy or girl, there is no better way than by the common body of literature of the country."

Miss Neal has appeared before a number of Parent-Teacher Associations to explain the operation of the book nooks, for she believes that there is no better way for the associations to invest their money than in buying good books for the use of children in the elementary schools.

Business College Lists 20 States

Boston University Day Division Enrolls Students From Eight Nations

Eight nations in addition to 20 American states are represented this year in the enrollment of the Boston University college of business administration day division. Cuba and China each have three students taking the business course. Japan has two representatives and Haiti, Siam, Australia, Korea, and Germany have one representative each.

Massachusetts leads with a total of 368 students, followed by Maine with 82 and Connecticut, 48. New Hampshire, 40; Rhode Island, 37; New York, 24; and Vermont, 20. There are three students from California, three from Pennsylvania, and two from New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin each have one representative.

These figures exclude students from other departments taking special courses at the College of Business Administration and also all evening division students.

PARK PLOTS ADVISED NEAR STATLER SITE

No opposition was advanced to the conversion into parks of two small plots of land at Church Street and Columbus Avenue, Park Square, beside the new Statler Hotel site, at a hearing before the Boston street commissioners yesterday. A third smaller plot of land, bounded by Church Street, Stuart Street, and Grenville Place, came under discussion and John E. Devine, attorney for John E. Gaskin, part owner of the plot, advocated that it be used for enlarging buildings on adjacent lots.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company is erecting a new 15-story building on a near-by lot, and if the adjacent land is not converted into a park, would probably utilize some of it as a building site. Decision in the matter was reserved, and will be announced next week.

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FRENCH FRANC LOSES CASTE

Continued Fall of Currency Focuses Attention on Financial Status

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23.—While gratification is expressed in British financial circles over the favorable achievements at Locarno and the obvious atmosphere of friendship in which that conference concluded its labors, there is a feeling that a great opportunity now presents itself to win in the business and economic field the same advantages won in the political and military situation. The continued fall of the French franc is responsible for focusing attention on the troubles of France, and many believe that, with the fear of German revenge removed, there is no reason why France should not succeed in making sufficient savings on the present cost of her huge military establishment to go a long way toward balancing the French budget.

There is hardly any sentiment in England in favor of the international economic conference under the auspices of the League of Nations advocated by Louis Loucheur at the last meeting of the League at Geneva, but there is a feeling that the same nations which have succeeded in agreeing upon a security pact might well complete the picture with an economic agreement, wiping out many restrictions and bars to trade now holding back economic development.

Along this line, the financial editor of the London Times writes as follows: "The new fight from the franc, of course, is due to the financial troubles of France, which must tend to grow more difficult the longer their solution is delayed. Locarno, however, should help the various countries concerned to reduce their expenditure and to proceed to the reformation of sound economic conditions without the haunting fear of a war of revenge. It is also to be hoped that the signing of the pact

Locarno will eventually be followed by a more enlightened trade policy in Europe. The passion for raising tariff walls and putting new obstacles in the way of international trade can, in the long run, only injure those who indulge in them. The way to prosperity lies through the smoother paths of free trade. It is absurd for the world to be afraid of its production. The efforts of small countries each to become self-sufficient must detract themselves as one end, if the objective be to attain a higher standard of living than under free trade. Tariffs tend to produce efficiency, or excessive profits or both, since excessive profits not infrequently conduce to inefficiency. An economic conference of Europe, on the Locarno model, at the right time, might, it is felt, be productive of great benefit to Europe.

DELAWARE WARDENS WARNING HUNTERS
Landowners Realizing Value of Insectivorous Birds
DOVER, Del., Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Delaware game wardens have given notice that the game laws will be strictly enforced during the season opening Nov. 15 and closing Dec. 31. There is an abundance of birds and rabbits in the lower counties, but the game laws have been enforced that the farmers are bargaining hunters from their land more than ever before. Landowners now realize that quail and similar game birds are very valuable as destroyers of insects that consume crops.

The game laws are strong enough to prevent the shooting of birds and fowls out of season, and the fee requisite for a nonresident will also discourage the invasion of outlandish hunters into Delaware's game fields. The foreign element among the Delawareans have always been the most frequent violators of the game laws, it is reported, and some of the newly Americanized shooters are accused of shooting almost every bird or animal that rises before their guns. But this kind of pot hunting will be rebuked with heavy fines hereafter, and nonresidents will be heavily fined if they neglect to take out a hunter's license.

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NOVEL LEAD-IN GOES THROUGH WINDOWPANE

No Holes Need Be Made Since Capacity Effect Permits Radio Wave Entrance

One of the problems of radio is the satisfactory entrance of the lead-in into the house without the defacement of the property. Don C. Wallace in the accompanying article gives a very good solution of this problem, which will probably soon be in most cases better than the customary lead-in.

Almost everyone objects to making a hole in the house for the lead-in from his antenna. The main objection to putting in an antenna in many cases is just that there is no appropriate way to make a connection from the antenna lead-in to the set. The method of boring a hole in the window sill is rather hard on the window sill. The method of putting a window strip under the window leaves a small space through which the cold air will let in the cold of the winter time. In addition the window strip is decidedly subject to moisture and the heat of the inside of the house will melt the snow on the strip and tend to partially ground the antenna. If metal weather strips, metal window frames, brick walls, metal lath, stucco, or other partial conductors are in the vicinity more trouble may result.

To meet just such an emergency, the lead-in pictured above as just been developed by the writer. Its performance is every bit as good as running the wire direct through the window. No holes are necessary when using this method, and no insulating tube. Nothing is disfigured, and the lead-in may be removed at any time without marring any part of the house. The system is a great boon to those who rent houses, apartments, or who have difficulty in convincing the head of the household that the radio is important enough to warrant a nice hole or other device to make the right sort of lead-in.

The lead-in pictured has several other advantages. The insulation is of the very best, since glass is a very good insulating material. The capacity effect in relation to the rest of the house is very slight, as the window frame, plus the several inches of glass, is all free and in the clear. The lead-in actually does not come into the house itself, but goes through the window by capacity effect. The dielectric constant of glass is very satisfactory, and consequently the metal (probably thin copper) plates on each side of the window need only be about 6 inches square.

Four copper sheets are necessary. Flexible wire is soldered to the center of each plate, and the plates are then painted, one at a time, with collodion which is used to fasten them to the windowpanes. This solution dries very rapidly, has a good adhesive effect, is an insulator itself, and can be dissolved at a later date with acetone if desired. When the four metal plates have been put up as shown, the storm window will be free, and can be opened or closed as desired. The effectiveness of the antenna will be unaffected in most types of receivers generally used, the capacity effect to ground near the receiving set will have been reduced, and the chances are that the overall efficiency of the antenna will have increased materially.

The housewife will probably be quite pleased at the thought that the window is not drilled and that the window frame is intact, and best of all the radio set will work as well, if not better, than ever before. Radio frequency is unaffected by the insertion of sizeable capacity; it passes by the capacity just as though it were a direct connection. That is the main reason for making a clear, clean-cut lead-in, away from all possible sources of capacity by-pass to ground. The capacity through the windowpanes is plenty in this case to pass the radio frequency signals without loss of volume, selectivity or distance.

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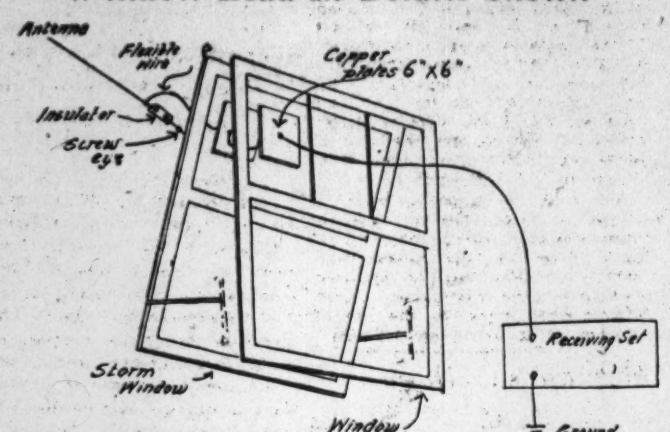
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Blossom Fisher, Los Angeles, Calif.; Eleanor D. Simon, New York; Mrs. Victoria St. Clair Woods, Lewiston, Me.; Miss Minnie F. Hollick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Finney, Salem, O.

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No. 9 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Window Lead-In Details Shown



This Diagram Shows How the Capacity Lead-In Method May Be Applied to a Home Where Storm Windows Are in Use. A Double or Series Capacity Effect Is Used Here.

Radio Programs

Evening Features FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)
5:17, Birmingham, Eng. (475 Meters)
5 p. m.—Concert by the city of Birmingham Police Band.
5:30 p. m.—English and French orchestral music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
5 p. m.—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra. Instrumental solo and vocal soloists; Chateau Laurier dance orchestra.
CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (435 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Special concert under direction of Augustus Bridle, musical critic of the Toronto Star, direct from the Toronto radio show. 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WSAC, Boston, Mass. (380 Meters)
5 p. m.—Kiddies Klub, 5:30—Dinner dance; Mal Hallett and his Arcadia orchestra of New York.
7:30—Late news flashes. 7:45—Program by Greater Boston Federation of Churches, a debate—"Religion and the Christian principles applied to neighborhood and community problems." Negative, A. K. Richardson. Musical program. 8—Organ recital from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Arthur M. Phelps, organist, and assisting artists.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—The Brother Club, 7:30—Musical. 8—National program from WEAF.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (315 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Late news flashes. 7:30—Musical. 8—National program from WEAF. 9:30—Late news flashes. 10:30—Musical. 11—National program from WEAF.

WJAZ, New York City (425 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music; symphonic services under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America, concert by the United Synagogue Orchestra. 7:30—Late news flashes. 8:30—Musical. 9:30—Late news flashes. 10:30—Musical. 11—National program from WEAF.

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MONTANA AUCTIONS SCHOOL FUND LAND

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Auctions of state-owned lands in the northeastern part

served by the Opheim extension of the Great Northern Railway now under construction resulted in the disposal of 398 tracts; according to I. M. Brandjord, register of state lands, who conducted the sales at Glasgow and Scooby.

At the Glasgow sale 51 farms in Valley County aggregating 7,268.15 acres brought a total of \$97,138.51, or an average of \$12.36 per acre.


of an average of \$43.36 per acre, while at the Scobey sale 347 farm tracts in Daniels County, aggregating 46,232.51 acres, brought \$648,308.58, or an average of \$14.02 per acre. The general average of all sales was \$13.93 per acre.

These lands, which came to the State under the federal grants for school purposes, are sold upon amortization contracts. Ten per cent of

the purchase price was paid at the time of the sale and the remainder of the principal, together with the interest, is divided into equal payments extending over a period of 33 years, interest being figured at 5 per cent. The annual payment amounts to 6¼ per cent of the unpaid balance

after the initial payment.

A. H. HOLMES, JR.
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159 No. Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.

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Main St. and Hollywood Ave.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

While much to praise in the ideas which presided over the peacemaking six years ago, there was a recrudescence of the sentiment of nationality that called for the corrective that apparently Europe is now applying. It is unnecessary to inquire too closely into the defects of the pacts and treaties which are being concluded between France and Germany and England and Belgium and also between France, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, with Italy, in its turn, coming into the European concert: their virtue and their value as pacifying and unifying agents are apparent.

We see the same process in eastern Europe. Only Russia is to some extent still an outlaw: only Russia is hesitating between two conceptions and is asking whether its future is European or Asiatic. But even Russia is improving its relations with Poland and with Germany, and is seeking an arrangement with France. It may well be that within a short span of months Russia will definitely link itself up again to the Continent of Europe.

There are diplomatic observers who have some doubts as to the ultimate results of the system of regional pacts which has been promoted with the approval of the League of Nations. They are not satisfied that the system will remain solid in a crisis. They ask whether Europe will not again split asunder into rival camps. It is easy to understand this criticism and one must make an exceedingly important reservation respecting the European pacts: it is that unless they denote or promote a change of heart, they may in themselves prove to be worthless. But they do tend toward a change of heart, and it is there, rather than in the written documents, that the promise of the future lies.

Pacts and protocols and covenants must, if they are to be enduring, be the embodiment of universal good will. They must not be artificial elucubrations of diplomacy. They must be living forces, expressive of living desires and living determinations. If they correspond to this definition, they will be efficacious. If they do not, or cannot be made to correspond to such a definition, they are hardly worth while.

It is not because they enable this or that statesman to claim a personal triumph; it is not because they suit this or that national purpose, that they are to be welcomed; it is because they are a token and a portent of kindlier feelings and wiser resolutions of the peoples today and tomorrow.

How far do the treaties stand the test which should thus be applied to them? There is unquestionably much in Europe which indicates that they are to be treated as the most admirable contribution to peace that could possibly be expected at this time, and that as the years go on they will be consolidated by a continuous improvement in the relations of the European peoples.

Fifty years ago Victor Hugo wrote in his ardent language: "In the twentieth century there will be an extraordinary nation. It will be illustrious, rich, intelligent, pacific, cordial to the rest of humanity. It will be astonished at the glory of conic projectiles and will have difficulty in seeing any difference between militarism and butchery. A battle between Italians and Germans, between English and Russians, between Prussians and French, will appear to it as a battle between Picards and Burgundians would appear to us. It will regard the field of Sadowa as we regard the arena of Seville."

He paints a glowing picture of France, which will then be simply part of Europe. "It will be called Europe in the twentieth century and in the following centuries, still more transfigured, it will be called Humanity. Humanity, the final nation, can at present be foreseen by thinkers but we are now assisting in the formation of Europe." Is this prophetic vision of the United States of Europe to be fulfilled in the twentieth century? It might be hazardous to answer in the affirmative, but there are abundant signs that the old feuds are being abolished, that the old boundaries, economic and national, are being leveled down and made less impassable. At any rate, it is the ideal toward which all men of faith and courage are striving.

The United States of America exist, and although they cannot, owing to differing circumstances, furnish altogether the model for the Old World, their title is one which may well be adopted as foreshadowing the future United States of Europe.

A true case of bitter bit, with variations, has been published in Swiss papers under the heading, "Sleepy Hollow." The story comes from the village of Suhr, in the canton of Argovie, and concerns an inspector of schools, an elderly teacher, and a caretaker. The inspector, it seems, visited the village school and found the teacher asleep at his desk, the children having to all appearances taken the opportunity to slip out unnoticed. The inspector decided to stay until the teacher awoke, but unfortunately for his plans went to sleep himself while waiting. When the teacher awoke and took in the situation, he quietly left the school building. The caretaker came along in due course and without looking into the room locked the door. Not long after he heard a terrific pounding, etc., and, arming himself he carefully opened the door—to find himself confronted with the inspector. Just what the dénouement was is not recorded.

Proponents of the theory that prices of staple farm crops are largely regulated by an increase or decrease in the supply of gold, and adherents to the older school of economists, who held that prices were determined by the law of supply and demand, as expressed in terms of an equation between commodities and the standard of value, must both be puzzled by the peculiar behavior of prices of some impor-

tant farm products. A year ago, corn, the great basic food for raising hogs and fattening cattle, was selling for twenty-five cents per bushel above the present price. At that time the price of pork was about twenty-five per cent lower than it is today. While the cost of feed has gone down, the price of meat produced from it has gone up. According to the "supply and demand" theory, meat prices should have declined. That they have, instead, advanced, shows that there must be other hidden forces or conditions that operate to control or influence prices.

Whatever these forces may be, it cannot be claimed that any substantial change in the quantity of gold in America is one of them. The total amount of gold in the United States Treasury and in private vaults is practically the same as that of a year ago. Clearly, it is not the supply of gold that has put down the price of corn, and increased the price of meat manufactured from it. If, as claimed by the pork-producing interests, the wide variance between corn and meat prices is due to an undersupply of hogs, that fact disposes of the gold-standard quantitative theory as a factor in the present situation. Nor is the explanation from the farmers' standpoint more satisfactory, as it leaves unanswered the question: "Why, with a great abundance of corn for feeding, should there be such a scarcity of the animals to which it is fed?"

Another peculiar price situation is that of butter, which is now quoted at from twelve to fifteen cents per pound above the price of a year ago. The statement of the dairy interests, to the effect that this is due to a marked decline in production, does not explain why, with advancing prices, butter makers have not increased their output. It is not claimed that there is any real scarcity of milk, or at least not such a decreased supply as to account for a falling off in butter production that has forced the price up to a point 33 per cent above last year's figures. Can it be possible that the farmers are beginning to adopt the methods of great industrial combinations, and, by limiting production, advancing prices to what they regard as a satisfactory return for their labor and invested capital?

It was a brave sentiment to which Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts gave voice the other day in Fall River at the layman's banquet of the Massachusetts Baptist convention, when he declared that he was firmly convinced that he would rather his boy had a knowledge of the Bible than a college education. He made this statement in the course of an address in which he urged that the influence of the church was never more needed than today. Governor Fuller is not the only American of eminence who has expressed similar views, and every such public admission strengthens the spiritual life of the Nation. Daniel Webster, for instance, declared in his Bunker Hill Monument speech: "The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine, and a book of morals, and a book of religion, of special revelation from God; but it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow man."

Any comprehensive survey of popular sentiment in the United States at the moment must afford convincing proof that the World Court issue, if it may thus be referred to, has been divested of its last shred of political partisanship. Mature consideration, free discussion, a sincere desire to hold securely to whatever promises the establishment of peaceful arbitral processes in the settlement of international problems may offer, and a willingness to assume new and clearly defined responsibilities, have cemented and solidified public opinion to a degree which now seems to assure formal adoption by the United States Senate of the pending resolution pledging adhesion to the international tribunal.

An unbiased and illuminating forecast of the probable result of the deciding vote, which now seems likely to be recorded in January next, published recently in the news columns of the Monitor, indicates the adoption of the so-called Swanson resolution with only sixteen dissenting votes. A total of thirty-three, or one more than one-third of the voting strength of the Senate, would be required to defeat the resolution. The matter, as has been explained, has been made a special order in the upper house of Congress for December 17. But opportunity will be afforded for the fullest and freest discussion. No effort will be made to take advantage of what now appears to be the overwhelming strength of the majority, made up of Democrats and Republicans alike. A preliminary poll indicates that only four Democrats in the Senate, and one Farmer-Labor member, will vote against the resolution. The eleven additional negative votes, if the forecast is correct, will come from those counted among the Republicans. They will be cast, it is said, by Borah, Idaho; Pepper, Pennsylvania; Moses, New Hampshire; Wadsworth, New York; La Follette, Wisconsin; Brookhart, Iowa; Johnson, California; Reed, Pennsylvania; Norris, Nebraska; Norbeck, South Dakota, and Howell, Nebraska.

It is true, no doubt, that all these dissenters, of whatever political faction or faith, if they persist in their declared attitude, will express their individual personal preferences rather than that of the people of the states which they have been chosen to represent. Those who are classed as Republicans will ally themselves in opposition to a public policy iterated and reiterated by their own national conventions and endorsed by their own national administrations. President Coolidge, in his forthcoming message to Congress, will, it is authoritatively stated, advise early affirmative action upon the program outlined. Those close to the President declare that he has become more thoroughly convinced than ever before that it is the duty of the United States to participate fully in the activities of the court.

But there remains the by no means remote possibility that some of the sixteen senators who are not counted among the more violent opponents of the World Court plan will, in the end, align themselves with its supporters. There

remains, apparently, not the slightest probability of their being able to prevent an overwhelming affirmative vote. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the United States, as well as that of the people of the states which the senators themselves represent. Mr. Borah, of course, is expected to continue his consistent opposition until the very last. He has burned far too many bridges behind him to make a retreat possible.

If The Christian Science Monitor were a distinctly Massachusetts paper, instead of an international paper published in Boston, we should be inclined to apologize for Congressman Treadway. It is rather mortifying to find a Massachusetts Representative setting up the proposition that the national Government should abandon Alaska, scrap the Government railroad which has been built there, discontinue work on the Richardson highway and leave the Territory to the Eskimos and the polar bears. That policy of scuttling will hardly appeal to the country, or the Congress of which Mr. Treadway is a member.

It is not true that Alaska is unfit for white habitation. Its climate is no more trying than that of Sweden or Norway—seats of an ancient and thriving civilization. Out of the exhaustion of the deposits of gold and the departure of the floating population which always attends a gold rush has come a certain reaction, and a check to the growth of the Territory. But the natural resources are still there, and a sounder and more enduring industrial edifice will be reared on the ruins of the bonanza camps.

Not abandonment, but economic development is necessary. The scrapping of useless officials rather than of the railroad, the concentration of governmental authority under a single Cabinet officer instead of its diffusion under nine as at present, are the policies which should be pressed upon the coming Congress.

Mr. Scott Bone, until recently the highly efficient Governor of Alaska, said in an exclusive interview in the Monitor:

Alaska is habitable land. Under heavy handicaps it has become a land of homes and schools and children. Its 30,000 white people represent as fine a type of Americans as can be found in the Union. It can easily sustain a population of 1,000,000 out of the products of its soil and waters. The late Dr. Alfred Brooks, famous geologist, who spent years in exploring the vast domain, put his estimate as high as 10,000,000. Wealth in excess of \$1,000,000,000 has been produced by Alaska. Instead of doing less for that rich country Congress should be doing more, but doing it in an intelligent, constructive way. Put the affairs of Alaska in one department under such an administrator as Herbert Hoover and order will be brought out of chaos and pessimism disappear. Then will Alaska surely become self-supporting and make swift progress toward statehood.

This is the way in which the problem of Alaska should be approached.

Random Ramblings

Another inner sarcophagus in the tomb of Tutankhamen has been opened, revealing the price of another inner sarcophagus. This begins to look like an April Fool joke.

The Baldwin family of England are secured to the political fortunes of their country with anchors fore and aft. While the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, as the leader of the Conservative Party, is gallantly steering the Ship of State in one direction, his son, Oliver, is as gallantly and volubly encouraging the Socialists to try to send it in the other. The Prime Minister went to his party meeting at Brighton and won a personal victory. Oliver spoke in a debate before the Cambridge University Union and helped to quash a motion of confidence in his father's cabinet by a vote of 303 to 220. Number 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Ministers, is so divided against itself it has to stand for everything. When the young man returned from the East, after the harrowing experiences described in his recent book, "Six Prisons and Two Revolutions," he gave an interview to an English paper that he had made the walls of the staid old mansion close their ears. The opposition of political views between father and son, in fact, is so complete as to seem almost premeditated, for in what other family could speeches be so profitably tried out at home?

The United States seems to have a habit of walking straight along the path into more and more engaging foreign entanglements, while all the time trying to walk in the opposite direction. Of late years, America has, however, been wanted to be interested. Africa, surely, is the principal. For more than 100 years now, it has been trying to limit its connection with Liberia, on the west coast, to what can only be described as a disinterested interest. It used Africa first of all to get itself out of a quandary and has been led by Africa into deeper quandaries ever since. In the year 1807, the American Navy apprehended a large party of slaves being smuggled in violation of the Constitution; but when the navy got them it had nothing it could do with them. Finally they were taken to what is now Liberia and helped to get established. The colony then grew with the immigration of freed slaves. Next, in 1844, the United States helped to help the country's relations with the colony were, and being faced with a diplomatic but unequivocal question by Great Britain, it helped the Liberians to form a republic, which, on account of the feeling in the south, America, alone among the great powers, could not recognize until some twenty years afterward.

Liberia's foreign relations became so complicated in 1908 that she sent a commission to the United States virtually asking the country to make her a protectorate; a request which has been answered. America, however, has not on a commission to adjust her debts, drawing up a draft treaty among the powers, which the Senate in panic rejected. "A gentlemen's agreement" was then reached, by which Liberia's independence would be safeguarded without special watchfulness by the United States; and now that this satisfactory situation has been reached, it is in a fair way to being upset by the \$100,000,000 rubber concession granted by Liberia to the Firestone Rubber and Tire Company which will greatly overshadow the interest of any other nationals in Liberian affairs. With two steamship lines now operating services from New York to Liberia, moreover, and with the prospect of a fleet of rubber ships needing markets in Africa to which to carry cargoes in order to make a profit on their way back there for more rubber, American diplomacy becomes interested in the "open door" in all African centers of population where the output of American mass production can be unloaded. It is a case of open diplomacy pervertedly arrived at!

"Ice cream" said a speaker at the recent convention of the Ice Cream Makers' Association in Detroit, "is always better when allowed to stand for a couple of days after being made." How, we wonder, does anybody ever find that out?

The magazine Time, in a review of Prof. Arthur W. Ryder's translation of the Panchatantra, says: "The tales are of beasts, but meant for men." This undoubtedly explains the unsympathetic treatment our copy got from the dog.

Mme. Pavlova, who ought to know, has been quoted in London as objecting to the modern dances, saying that the fox-trot does not compare in beauty with the gavotte, the schottische or the minuet. Too true, we fear, but also too late.

Ode to a squirrel with an appetite:

One's admiration of your finished paunch
Is turned contrition by the look you launch.

Women—Then and Now

What were women's aspirations in the day of great-grandmother? What did women think about and plan, as they sat surely in high-waisted frocks and pantafoles, putting those tiny stitches in their samplers, or covering bricks for pincushions, as the American Girl's Book of 1831 so graphically instructs?

Alas! Nothing remains to let us know, other than here and there a bit of faded work in a cluster of pen-wipers, strung like beads, a riddle flower, serving both as a "handsome ornament for the center table and amusement to visitors," or a thistle needlebook. Aspirations for women were not the order of the day nor did they feature beyond the sewing circle. Doors were closed to the world of adventuring outside the limit of women's proscribed activities. Home was spelled with capitals, and like the nursery rhyme, the women

Sat on a cushion and sewed a fine seam,
And fed upon strawberries, sugar, and cream.

It was a gentle life, sheltered, but who can conceive of it now?

Today, women have long outgrown the sampler mode of deep thought, but the persistence with which great-grandmother did her fine work lives on in a bigger way in her feminine descendants, for undoubtedly that ancient lady has passed on some of her inarticulate submerged desires, and all unwittingly exists again in women's present progress.

If she could have stepped lightly in her rustling silks into the recent Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, in New York, would she not, perchance, have acknowledged the realization of a dream?

The place was like a garden, and the aisles were paths that led by little trellised enclosures hung with vines and flowers. In these enclosures were displays of everything from jewelry to shoes. In the center of the big floor a wide stairway rose to a high stage—the terrace in the garden. Upon this stage a woman sang, the radio taking her golden notes to listeners far away.

Another, like some young nymph escaping from an enchanted woodland, danced with rhythmic abandon, quite different in its pattern from the mincing measures of the past. Then came the fashion show. A whisper of 100 years ago breathed here in one who pirouetted in modern hoop skirt, with all the charm great-grandmother must have had, for was she not taught correct positions of her hands and feet, and a languishing grace?

These were all art and graces known to the great dame, only their manner of execution changed throughout the century, but what of those other great-granddaughters, who leaned over the fences of their little enclosures, like "hollyhocks all in a row," and talked with eager enthusiasm to the passers-by? Where were the symphonies that linked them with herself?

Evidence on every side bespoke the needle and the thread. On view in samples of their work were gowns and sifken trapperies, and handbags, reminiscent of the old-time reticule. There was thought for housekeeping in cookbooks written by themselves, in lamp shades of intricate design, and antiques that once were new to her.

But the picture moves from the past down to the present with great-grandmother, a heroine though she knew it not, playing the lead. As woman, her activities are thrown upon the screen—the prologue to feminine awakening. Spinning, weaving, sewing—each year a little change in, have way with each year a little farther on toward women's emancipation.

Man gave her the spinning wheel. Then he replaced it with more accomplishment in invention, and he went

on inventing things for her use and taking them away. All this was part of custom. But the scene shifts, not suddenly but slowly to another world, where all the custom that she knew has vanished, and where her sex is now competing in the realm of men.

What would she think of a woman director of a life insurance company, or the business manager of a decorator service, or a woman senior partner in a firm that manufactures silk neckwear for men? What would she say to professional shoppers, for what woman in her time attended to the replenishing of her household store but herself?

And what of beauty specialists, instructors in training schools for those who wish to learn the art of managing tea-rooms, a teacher of jiu-jitsu, a specialist in wares from India, managing directors of theaters, owners of shops that sell all varieties of merchandise—women's wear, books, first edition old maps and prints from the Godey's Lady's Book? No doubt this last might make her feel a little more at home.

But to women directors of town and country renting services, who make a specialty of finding homes for bachelors, one can see the good lady throwing up her hands! To an inventor of a pie-marker and trimmer, she might have the spirit of kinship, while marveling at a woman's prowess, and to a maker of dolls as well-ford did not she contrive these last herself for her own children out of good stout muslin, with hand-painted faces?

She did, of course, take part in the heated discussions of woman's "place," and faced the jazz movements of her time! But the many relicts of her, beneath their parted hair and side-curly, must have nodded with a secret thrill to its advancing rhythm. Sympathy with the new was the hidden force of this great-grandmother.

Though she might be one who never called her husband by his first name, but addressed him respectfully as "Mister ———" and blush when he spoke to her, yet she was no soft and clinging vine. Under her gentle manner and modest coquetry was the force that ruled her daughter who stepped further up the ladder of ambitious womanhood, that ladder which she scarcely suspected that she wished herself to climb.

Never was an exposition so modern nor yet so mindful of the past. Everywhere was proof of woman's progress, and yet everywhere there was relation to the long ago. Woman's voice has a new ilk. She no longer talks in terms of the shut-in life, but of that inner secret, success, which put forth its first faint cry in that other day when woman's sphere was young.

Great-grandmother listening with wistful delight, hears her great-granddaughters using speech that is unfamiliar. It is not really alien to her ears, just part of the stream of growth flowing from her day to ours.

"Entusiasmo has been my secret!" one cries. Another lays her ability to succeed to "adaptability and circumstances." "Perseverance can't hard work," is the slogan proclaimed by many as the chief factors in their achievement. Others tell how business, a home and children may be combined, and there are those who speak of courage, idealism, and tenacity of purpose, and yet another who attributes her success to the application of the Golden Rule.

Great-grandmother, moving silently on, her great-granddaughters in the garb of the new world, is not aware of the great part she has played. Hers was a still life—a magic lantern slide. Today, woman lives as a film that moves.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin In order to introduce greater economy in the German air service it is possible that the two companies which are carrying out the air traffic in Germany, the Junkers Company and the German Aero Lloyd, may unite. Hitherto both companies have maintained their own hangars, offices, machines and employees, and in several instances their planes traversed the same routes. In Germany as in other countries the air service companies receive subsidies from the state, and it is pointed out logically enough that these subsidies could be reduced very materially if there were only one company.

The Junkers Company, moreover, appears to have had bad experience by trying to run an airplane factory and an air traffic service at the same time. It is, therefore, possible that the latter may devote its entire attention in future to the construction of its well-known machines. Apprehension is felt, however, that the fusion of the only two air traffic companies in this country would eliminate necessary competition and thus lead to a deterioration of the service.

Persons interested in the fusor on the other hand point to England where the Imperial Airways Limited, which is the only company of its kind in that country, apparently works to the satisfaction of the public.

Experiments are being carried out continually to improve on Anton Flettner's invention by which ships can sail without sails with the help of rotating vertical cylinders. Now a professor in the Ruhr district, it is reported, has discovered quite a new way of employing Herr Flettner's cylinders which, it is pronounced, should render shipping even still more economical. On the new type of boat the cylinders do not rotate any more but remain stationary; in what way the wind is made use of, however, is still kept a secret.

The inventor has purchased an old pilot's boat belonging to the Woermann Line and is trying to outfit with his new invention on the River Ruhr. He intends to come to Berlin shortly where the experiments will be continued on the Wannsee lake. In the meantime also attempts are being made to use Herr Flettner's invention on land. Two men were recently discovered by a passer-by who were experimenting on the roof of a house in the west of this city, a new kind of windmill carrying Flettner cylinders at either end of the wings. This windmill revolved with great rapidity.

The Germans have quite suddenly realized the necessity of employing novel methods for advertising. Two such new ways are to be seen at present on Kurfurstendamm, where they are arousing no little attention. One method is employed by an automobile dealer in whose showroom sentences lauding the merits of the car in question pass in illuminated letters mysteriously across its windshield. The other is a small bronze button at the side of the shop window of a recently opened clothing store over which in the evening hours the following store is illuminated: "Do you want more light? Please press." Complying with this invitation one lights a further lamp in the window, which burns for about two minutes and then goes out again. It is amusing to watch how many people notice this button and how many of these courageous ones call notice the effect intended. Their number, it is said to relate, is small.

Many books criticizing the character and the political actions of the former Kaiser have been published here since the war, but the most important, because it is by the pen of one of Germany's leading statesmen, and at the same time one of the most severe in its criticism, is the third volume of Blum's memoirs. When it was published the ex-Kaiser's memoirs were opened and the publishers from his residence in Doorn, but he could not, as will be remembered, prevent the publication of the book. Now the publishers have decided to bring out a popular edition of the third volume after they have already done so with the first and second volumes. This book, which will undoubtedly contribute to widen the gulf already existing between the former Kaiser and the German people, who never talk and very seldom think of him, with the exception of a comparatively small number of convinced monarchists, and even many of these admit certain mistakes and faults of the last crowned head of the Reich.

Dr. Hugo Eckner, who piloted the ZR-3—now the Los Angeles—across to the United States, is working hard to arouse the interest of the population in the intended construction of a new airship. Recently he addressed the pupils of a large school here, explaining the new scheme. It is an interesting fact, however, that the plan to collect

small contributions from the population for the construction of a new Zeppelin airship for exploring the arctic regions, which was put forward about six weeks ago, has aroused very little enthusiasm here. This is all the more astonishing when one remembers the enthusiasm with which the Germans have contributed money to the building of a new airship to replace one of Count Zeppelin's first airships that was wrecked near Echterdingen before the war, and when one recalls the interest with which the flight of the ZR-3 from Germany to America was followed.

The principal reason for this sudden apathy is undoubtedly the general shortage of money here; the people are so engrossed by the hard struggle to make both ends meet that the request to give money to build an airship is regarded by many almost as mockery. Neither do the Germans quite realize the necessity of exploring the North Pole at the present moment when so many interesting and more important things are happening in Europe.

Never before have the traffic authorities of this city shown so much energy in devising and testing new ways and means of regulating the slowly but steadily increasing flow of vehicles and the movement of the pedestrians in Berlin. Scarcely a week passes without some new device being tried out. The very latest is a miniature lighthouse which has been erected at one of the most important corners in the West End as a warning signal for automobile drivers. It consists of an shaft of glass on top of which the light of which appears and disappears again at short intervals. At another crossing in the West End a machine is being tried out which has proved successful in New York; it carries a number of signal arms which may be operated by a policeman, who is thus relieved from regulating the traffic with his hands.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Alcohol and America's Destiny

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In considering the subject of the attempt of the people of the United States to establish in their midst a new order of things, a new state of society, a higher plane of consciousness, it becomes apparent that it is not the Eighteenth Amendment to the Nation's Constitution that is being considered, it is not prohibition that is being tried out, it is not the Volstead act that is being tested. The thing that is being tested and tried is the intelligence, integrity, and loyalty of the people of the country to their own best interests and to their Government.

In all history there has never come into existence a country with government founded upon so firm a foundation of human nature as America, a country and a government to which have flocked people from all of the other nations of the earth. Founded upon liberty, the liberty and freedom of the mass of the people, the question is, Will they be able to see and to understand that in the Eighteenth Amendment lies the greatest liberty ever offered to any people, the release from the greatest burden ever put upon the human race, the indulgence in a false appetite and the degradation that comes as a direct result of its indulgence?

Look at the history of alcohol as it is known, the destruction it has accomplished from the earliest days down to the present day, for it was the direct and immediate factor in the capture of the city of Babylon. It was while the whole populace were feasting and drinking that the gates of the city were opened to the conquerors who came in to a drunken and helpless people. That is a well-known fact in history.

This same thing, alcohol, has exercised a large influence in the decay and destruction of every one of the great governments that have come and gone, and it is the same destructive force today that it was in the past. Nearly every distillery and great brewery in England, Scotland and Ireland is owned and operated by some member of the House of Lords, the "law governing body" of the country. What a picture this represents!

In working out the destiny of this United States of America and the place it is to occupy in world affairs, a vitally important factor is the freeing of the human family from its bondage to alcohol. As the light of understanding penetrates the mentality of the people, they will gradually come to see the great truth that the elimination of alcohol from among them will be the greatest event in their forward and upward progress. Speed the day.

G. D. H.
Chicago, Ill.

Curiosities of Changing Prices

the standard of value, must both be puzzled by the peculiar behavior of prices of some impor-